

REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES  
AND WORKSHOPS

TO  
HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING 31<sup>ST</sup> OCTOBER 1886.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., C.B., Chief Inspector of Factories, for the Twelve Months ended 31st October 1886.

Home Office, Whitehall,  
December 1886.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit you my report upon the state and condition of factories and workshops in the United Kingdom for the 12 months ended the 31st October last.

During the past year, more especially during the latter part, there has been a growing feeling of confidence in nearly all branches of industry. In some localities, for instance in the worsted district of Bradford, there has been a very marked activity with indications of permanent rather than of a spasmodic improvement. Shipbuilding on the Clyde has shewn more hopeful signs of progress, and generally the despondent tone which so characterized the manufacturing districts is now of a more sanguine character.

I proceed to give somewhat in detail an account of the state of trade in some of the centres, and I would commence with Manchester, as representing the cotton trade.

Mr. Coles, H.M. Superintending Inspector for Lancashire and Ireland, reports as follows:—

“ Since I forwarded to you my annual report last year there has been, I am glad to say, considerable improvement in many branches of the trade of my district. In cotton, which is the staple article of industry in the English part of my division, the weaving trade has greatly revived, and owing to this the wages of the operatives employed in it have been advanced. In Burnley, which is the great seat of cotton weaving, there has been an average increase in wages of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the trade there and in the district around it is exceedingly active. Large additions are being made to the weaving mills of the town and neighbourhood, and I am given to understand that in one weaving shed near Burnley a profit of 30 per cent. during the last quarter has been made. The cotton spinning trade, however, presents a very different aspect, and there appears to be a thorough stagnation in the yarn market. According to an official share list, quoted in a Manchester newspaper last July, there were 58 Oldham Joint Stock Cotton Spinning Companies, each having an adverse balance, the total amount of which was 134,437*l*. In Bolton, with a view of combatting the continued depression in the cotton trade the short time movement has been recently adopted in very many mills.

“ The woollen trade, what little I have of it in my district, seems very brisk. In the Lancashire engineering and iron trades there



appears a more hopeful tone. Some of the boiler makers are fairly busy. The makers of cotton machinery are generally not doing much, especially as regards mule spinning machinery."

In the very important district of the Potteries in Staffordshire some improvement has been observed. The Inspector, Mr. Cramp, reports upon this district that—

"The china and earthenware trades of the Staffordshire Potteries have shown a slight improvement during the year. In the first 10 months of 1886 the exports amounted to 1,508,000*l.*, as compared with 1,450,000*l.* in the corresponding 10 months of last year. The home trade has also somewhat improved. Although the average amount of employment has been little over four days a week, the working potters have not suffered much from the long period of depression, as the rate of wages has not been reduced, and the cost of living is much less than formerly. There are some potteries in which work has been regularly carried on for six days a week, but the average has been about two-thirds time, and I am sorry to see the rising generation of potters brought up to the idea that four days constitute a week's work.

"The increasing foreign competition, especially that of Germany, has stirred up the Staffordshire potters to the importance of technical education of the artizans, and it is now proposed to establish a commercial or industrial museum in the centre of the pottery district, and, if possible, practical training school. There is probably no manufacture in which such aids would be more useful.

"The silk trades of Leek and Congleton, and the shoe trade of Stafford and Stone, during 1886 compare favourably with 1885, the workers having been employed full time, although the manufacturers have had to be content with small profits. In these trades, also, the necessity for technical education is clearly perceived in order to improve the quality and finish of the goods, and also that the rising generation may be trained to turn their hands to other branches of trade in case of the failure of the staple trades.

"The special manufacture of Burton-on-Trent has had the advantage of low prices of barley and hops, and its 30 breweries, employing 17,000 hands in the brewing of something like 3,000,000 barrels of beer annually, have to all appearance had a fair amount of success.

"The iron trade of North Staffordshire has recently shown considerable improvement, but the previous depression had been felt more keenly in this than in any other manufacture of my district. One large firm is now laying down plant for making steel on an extensive scale. Unfortunately, the workers in this trade have suffered severely from reduction of wages, short time, and want of employment, owing to the closing of some large works.



Mr. Bignold, the Inspector who has had temporary charge of South Wales, in addition to his own district of Devon and Cornwall, thus reports:—

I have the honour to report that in my own district (Devon and Cornwall), and in South Wales where I have been for some time at work in conjunction with M. Lewis, a greater degree of activity is to be noticed at the end of the year in the various industries of the western counties; especially is this the case in the staple industry of Cornwall, tin-mining, which is now enjoying greater prosperity than it has done for many years, and, in consequence, there is a marked increase in the numbers employed both on the dressing floors and on the tin streams; it is estimated that not less than 7,000 females, young persons, and children under the protection of the Factory Act now find employment in this industry."

Sir Wm. Chaytor illustrates the condition of the shipping industry in the North-east of England by the fact that a large engineering firm that used to pay 7,000*l.* a fortnight in wages, now pays only 1,700*l.*

The condition of trade on the miscellaneous industries of Birmingham are thus reported upon by one of the Inspectors in Birmingham, Mr. S. H. Knyvett:—

"The condition of trade remains, I regret to say, most unsatisfactory.

"Among the nail shops near Bromsgrove less than one fifth of the masters employ any person under the Act, and a large proportion of the shops are standing. In the gun trade the diminution of employment tells the same tale; and, although to a less extent, the same description applies to the brass trade. An exhibition of local industries was held during the autumn and resulted most satisfactorily for its promoters; but from inquiries I have made amongst exhibitors in my district it has not materially improved their trade.

"Owing possibly to the badness of trade late hours are out of fashion; and whereas three years ago all the gun shops were lighted up on the evenings late in the week, this is not so now; and I find factory after factory closed when on my rounds at night.

"I am, however, informed on all sides, of a growing belief in an approaching revival of trade; and I understand that there is more work going on, although not of a very remunerative character, than there was a year ago. I am, therefore, tempted to hope that next year it may be possible to make a better report as to trade than has unfortunately been the case for the last few years."

The following is the report of Mr. Coles upon the general condition of trade in Ireland. He and the Inspectors there all call attention to a very ingenious invention which may



have an important influence upon the flax industry in Ireland:—

“In Ireland the linen trade and the cognate industries in Belfast and the neighbourhood seem in a sound and fairly prosperous condition. There was an increase in the average of acres under flax last year.

“At a recent meeting of the Flax Supply Association at Belfast attention was drawn to the present waste of flax in scutching, and to a new machine patented by Mr. Cardon, of Lille, for scutching purposes. When I was in Belfast last May I saw one of these machines at work at the foundry of Messrs. Combe, Barbour and Combe. I was told by one of the firm that it effected a saving of 40 per cent. The machine is, I believe, very costly, and could only be worked by rich firms or companies, who might thus form an industry intermediate between the farmer and the spinner. I enclose an extract from a Belfast newspaper giving a full description of this machine:—

“Yesterday we saw the new scutching machine in full operation in the Falls Foundry, and amongst those present were some practical gentlemen who were able thoroughly to test its efficacy and to appreciate its merits. It may here be stated that the pendant straw is placed in holders like those used in machine hackling, and these are put into the machine, where the flax is exposed to the action of pins, which attack or pierce it from both sides. These pins are ranged in four grades, or sets, and between them the holder with the flax straw travels slowly forward. The speed varies, according to the nature of the straw, from 3 to 8 feet per minute. This piercing process breaks the non-fibrous portion of the plant into small pieces, the greater portion of which at once falls to the ground, bearing a close resemblance to hay seed. Some of the non-fibrous and woody portions are, however, still left wholly in the top of the plant, and in order to get rid of these the holder carrying the flax is moved into a rising and falling trough, where it is subjected to a blowing and beating between two quickly-revolving fans, having somewhat peculiarly-shaped blades. This process is most effective in removing the remaining wood. When the flax has passed once through the machine it is reversed in the holder, and the upper portion of it submitted to precisely similar treatment. Practically there is no tow produced, the only part of the fibre which comes away in that form being from the branches of the plant. One great advantage gained by the appliance is that no skilled labour is required, and this is all the more marked from the fact that by the old method of scutching the yield of fibre depends greatly upon the skill of the worker. The result of this new method of scutching is, that all the fibres in the plant are saved in the most complete manner, and in their original parallel condition. While the amount of fibre in straw varies considerably, it is within the mark to say that at the very lowest 50 per cent. more flax is obtained by this new machine than by any other process which has hitherto been adopted.



“ It will at once be seen that the invention is a matter of the utmost importance, not only to the spinner but to the agriculturist, and, as Mr. Megaw indicated in his remarks, it will also be of benefit to the public generally. By the ordinary method of rolling and scutching from 14 to 22 per cent. of fibre is procured ; but by this new mode from 24 to 30, or indeed 32, per cent. according to the quality of the straw, is obtained, and in a much better state. The stricks are ready for the hackling machine, and do not require roughing like flax scutched in the ordinary manner ; in fact, by connecting a hackling machine to a scutcher these two important operations are performed simultaneously, and with no more attendant labour than is required by ordinary machine hackling. Scutching and roughing tows are a thing of the past, as the tossed and wasted fibres which they represent are now all preserved for the production of a cheaper bundle of yarn. One noteworthy feature of the machine is its great simplicity and the ease with which it can be kept in order. We were informed that after six weeks of continuous work upon all kinds of flax straw the pins show no sign whatever of damage ; but this can be accounted for by the fact that they have only a backward and forward motion between the bars of a grid, and there is no tendency to bend them as there is in a hackling machine. The single machine costs 400*l.*, but we understand they are more economically worked in pairs, as thereby the different treatment that is desirable for the roots and tops can be procured. In reply to queries which we put we were told that a pair of these machines occupy a net floor space of 20 feet by 14 feet, but in addition there is room required for attendants and material. The head room is 10 feet 6 inches clear, and four horse power will drive a pair. When seeing the machine in operation yesterday in Messrs. Combe, Barbour, and Combe's premises we saw several samples of flax, which had been brought there by different gentlemen, duly weighed, and the efficiency of the machine proved upon them in the most testing manner. One sample of remarkably poor flax cultivated at Killyleagh, County Down was scutched, and on being put through its examination afterwards a spinner present said : “ That was flax straw, which “ would only have been used for thatching a house, and now “ many a spinner would be glad of that flax.”

“ We are glad in being able to state that during this week workmen were employed both day and night in the production of these machines. Some have gone off to the Continent, and it is evident that at an early date others will be in operation in England and Scotland. Already some of them have been secured for various parts of Ulster.”

Mr. Cameron, whose district comprises the North-east of Ireland, “ is unable generally to report any special change in “ the development or expansion of trade, which, with the “ exception of a late marked improvement in certain minor “ departments, has remained much as it was last year. “ Among these minor industries, and now well-nigh deserv-



“ ing of mention in a different category, I notice that the  
 “ handkerchief trade is still extending and becoming yearly  
 “ a more marked feature. The consequent useful employ-  
 “ ment of females is, I need scarcely remark, satisfactory  
 “ while beneficial.

Mr. Woodgate reports of the centre of Ireland that—

“ Only one textile factory has been closed during the year ; trade is still in a depressed state, but the mills are all running full time. In some of the factories in this district there is a large amount of over-production in linens, cambrics, yarns, &c., and any improvement in trade is most desirable in order to get rid of these stocks and thus avoid being obliged to have recourse to put the mills on short time.”

Mr. Woodgate proceeds :—

“ In these factories, when trade is brisk, the masters complain of the very small profits and the great competition, the tendency of the day being to manufacture cheap. This, in too many instances, I fear, has the effect of the manufactured article not being produced in that excellence of quality as was formerly the case.

“ In the Registrar General's Report for Ireland, 1885-86, the acreage made flax in 1885 was 108,147 acres, and in 1886 the extent returned under this crop is 127,865 acres, being an increase of 19,718 acres.

The total number of acres in province of Ulster	
under flax for 1886	126,411
The total number of acres in province of	
Munster under flax for 1886	250
The total number of acres in province of Leinster	
under flax for 1886	881
The total number of acres in province of Con-	
naught under flax for 1886	323

“ The above figures are very remarkable, as showing the small amount of flax grown out of Ulster ; in fact so small is the amount grown that it is surprising that it is grown at all when the difficulties are considered that at present exist in the almost entire absence of scutch mills in the localities to scutch the flax and the difficulty and expense in sending the flax by rail or by sea to the flax markets, which are only to be found in Ulster.

“ Ulster has always been the seat of the flax and linen trade of Ireland, and it is remarkable when it is remembered that a large sum of money, close upon three millions, is spent yearly by Belfast merchants in buying foreign flax owing to the short quantity grown in Ireland, that the attention of farmers in the West and South has not been turned to the more extended growth of this most profitable crop. There is little doubt the climate and soil of Ireland is essentially adapted for the cultivation of flax, and in Ulster, where it is a common remark ‘the ground has been flaxed out,’ numbers of farmers have told me that, notwithstanding the present low price of flax, it is still the crop that pays the farmer best.”



Mr. Woodgate then refers to the new scutching machine mentioned by Mr. Coles, and expresses his strong opinion of the advantage it is likely to prove to the South and West of Ireland :—

“A gentleman in one of the spinning mills in this district has kindly supplied me with the following figures: 112 lbs. of flax in the straw yields, when scutched by the ordinary method of scutching at present, about from 14 lbs. to 16 lbs. of flax. With Messrs. Combe and Barbour's new machine the yield is about 27lbs. and on the continent as much as 33 and 34 lbs. have been obtained by the new machine. This certainly is a great saving, and if extensively carried out should have the effect of causing a considerable reduction in the price of yarns and manufactured linens. The machine, I understand, costs about 400*l.*, and for the purpose of effectual working it is almost necessary to procure a pair costing about 800*l.* The machines, could be run day and night, the night shift having only men employed. I have never been able to ascertain accurately what amount of waste, if any, from this new machine takes place when the flax is put through the hackling machine after it is scutched. With this new machine the process is to prick the flax by means of needles very closely placed together; the “shove” falls underneath, leaving nothing but the flax. Should this machine prove a success it will, as a consequence, have a very prejudicial effect on the present scutch mills. Mr. McElwy, scutch mill owner, Rathfryland, County Down, furnished me with the following figures of flax scutched in his mill last year:

“The farmer who brought his flax to be scutched got 22½ lbs. to the 112 lbs. of flax straw, a second farmer got 24 lbs., and the third got 26½ lbs. If these results could be obtained in the scutch mills generally the results would be of the greatest importance to the flax industry in the country. Already it is easily observable; the introduction of the new machine has tended to greatly improve the work done in the old scutch mills. With regard to these new machines I am informed there are 20 at present in work in Ireland, and a considerable number more are already ordered. In France, I am told, orders have been placed for 400, while at Lisle in one spinning mill eight pairs are running day and night.

“Should this new machine prove a success in Ireland it seems to me it should be the means of opening up the South and West of Ireland to the cultivation of flax by the establishment of companies able to purchase and put up these machines in various parts of the different counties and be under the superintendence of practical men, who would not only purchase the flax from the farmer on foot, that is, as it stands in the field before it is pulled, but would see to its being properly steeped, scutched, and transported either by rail or by steamer to Belfast.

“Were this done a new and profitable field would be opened up in the country; more home flax could be sown and used instead of our manufacturers being compelled to purchase so largely from Russia, France, Belgium, &c. I am informed a water wheel or steam



engine of five-horse power will drive a pair of the machines. The farmer at present seems only too glad to sell the flax in the straw to the owners of the new machine, as it saves them (the farmers) the expense and time of attending at the scutch mill and see their flax scutched, and afterwards having to cart it and sell it in market.

“ Since March 1885 I have visited 785 hand-loom weavers in their own houses. They all come under the definition of “ Domestic Workshop Act, 1878,” being all members of a family working in their own homes. Throughout the Counties Down and Armagh they are very numerous, and I much regret to report this industry, especially the cambric handkerchiefs, is in a very depressed state. I have a letter from one of the largest handkerchief factory owners, in which he informs me that men to whom he gives out yarn to weave in their homes are only able to earn now on an average 5s. 6d. a week for 11 hours work a day, and from this has to be deducted the time of the weaver’s children in winding for him and getting the yarn ready for weaving ; the paste-dressing and spindles used ; and the oil used for lamplight, this latter a heavy item in winter months. Nearly all the weavers employ their own children at winding, and I have seen them at work from ages ranging from six years and upwards. The class of goods made by the hand-loom weaver is chiefly the finest linens and Irish cambric handkerchiefs, table-cloths, &c. I find the number of weavers is gradually falling away through emigration, and those at present engaged not bringing up their children to the trade. I have always found the weavers most industrious, hard-working men ; never on any of my inspections do I see them idle, although they have no master’s eye to work under. I find them one and all most keenly anxious to send their children to school ; but with such earnings it would almost seem an impossibility for all of them to comply with provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act in this respect. The cost of schooling, I find, is a penny a week, and when children have got into the higher grades this is increased to 1½d. and 2d. a week, and in cases of large families with a father earning 5s. 6d. a week, and having 1s. and 1s. 6d. to pay for rent, it will be seen, after providing food for the body, there cannot be much margin left to provide food for the mind. Nevertheless, I find a large number of the weavers do send their children to school, as they are so anxious they should be educated. The weavers form a very considerable part of the population of the Counties Down and Armagh and it is somewhat surprising that no means have been discussed of enabling them to get free education in extreme cases.

“ When recently visiting in Bangor, County Down, I called on Mr. Custie, who gives out handkerchiefs to be embroidered by women in their own homes. This is an industry much appreciated by the poor people, as it enables them to work in their own houses. It is the chief industry of the town of Bangor and Drogheda. Mr. Custie informed me that during the last five years he had not made a single addition to his number of embroiderers, and that if something was not done the trade would die out. What



he advocated was the establishment of technical schools where the young children could be sent to learn the industry.

“Out of the province of Ulster there are comparatively few industries to which the poor people can turn their attention. In the South and West of Ireland the chief occupation is corn-milling, agriculture, and those industries peculiar to all towns, such as tailoring and dressmaking, &c. Mr. Arnold Graves, whose name has been frequently before the public in Dublin, with the assistance of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, has been delivering important lectures on technical education and establishing schools for the technical education of the young. This is a want much felt throughout the country, and if it can be thoroughly and practically carried out cannot but be of great use and assistance in enabling the poorer classes in Ireland to compete in trade industries with foreign countries.”

The following is the report of Mr. Hoare upon the state of the iron district of Staffordshire:—

“At this moment a hope prevails that the depression is becoming less severe, for the past month the iron trade, the staple trade of this district, has shown more firmness.

“One large iron company in Shropshire is removing to the coast, hoping thereby to save considerably in the cost of carriage, set down at 7s. 6d. a ton.

“I regret to say that the thread works of Messrs. Marshall and Co., of Shrewsbury, are being closed, the name being transferred to a firm who are erecting large mills in America, to avoid the heavy customs dues which are levied in that country. I am sure that the town of Shrewsbury will suffer from this, as Marshall’s is the only large female employing factory in the town; it would be a great boon to the working classes there if some firm will take the factory and start it for a clothing or boot works.

One large iron mill in Wolverhampton after standing for some years has been re-started by an enterprising firm.

“A large tube work, owing to the owner being in difficulties, has been turned into a limited company to prevent its stopping.

“Many firms are doing a large volume of trade, but are making little or no profit.

“I think an improvement has taken place in the Welsh woollen industry, which the rise in the price of wool will assist; in mid-Wales this trade receives some encouragement from political rivalry.

The small number of half-timers in my district are attending school very satisfactorily; some few of the school boards are making their standard of half-time exemption so high that it is a stop to half-time labour.

“During the 12 months the following ‘strikes’ have occurred:—

“*Iron mill* (a large one).—On notice being given to the pudlers of a reduction and the abolition of a tonnage bounty they struck and caused a stoppage of the entire works; this lasted some 27 weeks; arbitration was then agreed upon, and the result is a reduction of about 10 per cent. and the abolition of the bounty.



“*Tube makers.*—At one work a notice of 10 per cent. reduction being given, the hands turned out, but they soon began to return at the reduced wage, and all was settled in six weeks. At another they submitted at once; at a third a notice of a reduction of wages and an increase in the hours of work was given, a strike ensued, and after lasting six months the men have agreed to the reduction, with the same hours of work as before.

“*Nail makers.*—A few weeks back the men asked for an advance; a few leading employers agreed to give it and sent round a circular to the other employers requesting them to pay the advance, which amounts from 10 to 15 per cent. from 6th November; before this the wages were at the lowest point since 1842.

“*Rivet makers.*—Some of these turned out for an advance, but the bulk remaining in, the movement fell through.

“*Stone quarry.*—An employer wanted his workmen to make the ‘sets’ an exact size, they finding they could not make enough wages under the arrangement struck work; in the end it was agreed they should make them as near the size as possible without using a measuring box. A margin of a quarter of an inch is usually allowed in making ‘sets’ in the quarries.

“*Chain makers.*—The strike in this trade has now lasted 16 weeks. The price now paid is 2s. per cwt. half inch chain, 6 cwt. being a good week’s work; of the 12s. received from the office about 3s. is paid for breeze and in many cases some 3s. more to the blower; in addition the maker has to buy and repair his own tools and also to pay the carriage of the chain from the workshop to the warehouse.

“The workmen are now asking for a 4s. list; the half-inch chain regulates the price.”

### *Accidents and fencing of Mill Gearing and Machinery.*

The anticipation which I ventured to express in my last Report that the number of accidents in factories had reached a maximum, from which we may now hope a gradual diminution, has been realised. The total number of accidents reported to me for the past year is 6,656, against 7,623, or a decrease of 967, equal to a decrease of nearly 13 per cent. The decrease has extended to each class of injury, the fatal accidents being nearly 17 per cent. Part of the decrease has undoubtedly arisen from the depression in trade and manufactures, from factories being closed altogether, others working short hours; but still, I trust, the very great attention that has been paid to the prevention of accidents by the Inspectors, the increased necessity for fencing dangerous machinery as enacted in the Factory Act, 1878, and the wholesome effect of the provisions of the Employers’ Liability Act, have each, in its way, had a valuable effect in reducing the number of preventible accidents.



The Factory Act requires certain parts of the shafting and mill gearing to be securely fenced absolutely. Experience had proved that such parts left exposed were necessarily dangerous, and it is gratifying to be able to report that such enactment is observed very faithfully. Objections are sometimes made, but eventually objections give way to persuasion, and advice is frequently sought as to the best means to be adopted to prevent accidents.

But there are in all factories other parts of machinery which are apparently harmless, until the tale of accidents is examined, and the causes of injuries to fingers and limbs investigated, and we are then able to point out to manufacturers the necessity of extending their supervision over very many parts of their machinery which in some places or other have been the cause of bodily injury.

When pointing out parts of machinery which the Inspectors are of opinion should be fenced, they are frequently met with the request to point out the fencing they would recommend. This is not always a question easily answered. Of course, suggestions are excellent in their way, but in order to induce manufacturers to adopt a suggestion there must be proof of a successful application of the plan proposed, and especially it must be shown that there will not be an interference with the action of the machinery. Again, it is impossible, considering the complication of machinery, its position in a factory, the necessity of handling various parts, to lay down any particular methods and plans that should be adopted, and I have thought it would conduce very much to cause the question of fencing to be more thoroughly investigated if it were shown what is being done in many factories, with the view of protecting the hands from injury. I therefore requested the Inspectors to send me descriptions with drawings, where they were obtainable, showing the adaptation of fencing to dangerous machinery which is in actual use, and can stand the test of experience. I propose, in the first place, to notice several special contrivances for the prevention of accidents, as described to me by the Inspectors, and afterwards to quote the opinions of several of the Inspectors upon the state of their districts in regard to the fencing of machinery in general.

### *Hoists.*

Accidents from unfenced hoists are generally serious. The desideratum in the fencing of a hoist is that it should act automatically, and that the closing of the doors should



not depend upon the last person who goes up or down in it. Many plans have been suggested, more or less simple, such as doors shutting with a spring, an apparatus which, as the top of the hoist ascends in the well, lifts the door up with it, and lets it fall again into its place when it has passed the floor. Several excellent plans have been recently suggested, which have been communicated to me.

Mr. Coles has sent me drawings of a hoist, which is one of the best I have heard of. Mr. Coles says:—

“I saw a few weeks since a simple but, I believe, efficacious hoist protector at Messrs. Abel, Heywood, and Son, letter-press printing works, in Manchester. This patent closes the well in which the cage ascends or descends on every floor with a light wire platform.

“I subjoin a full description of it.

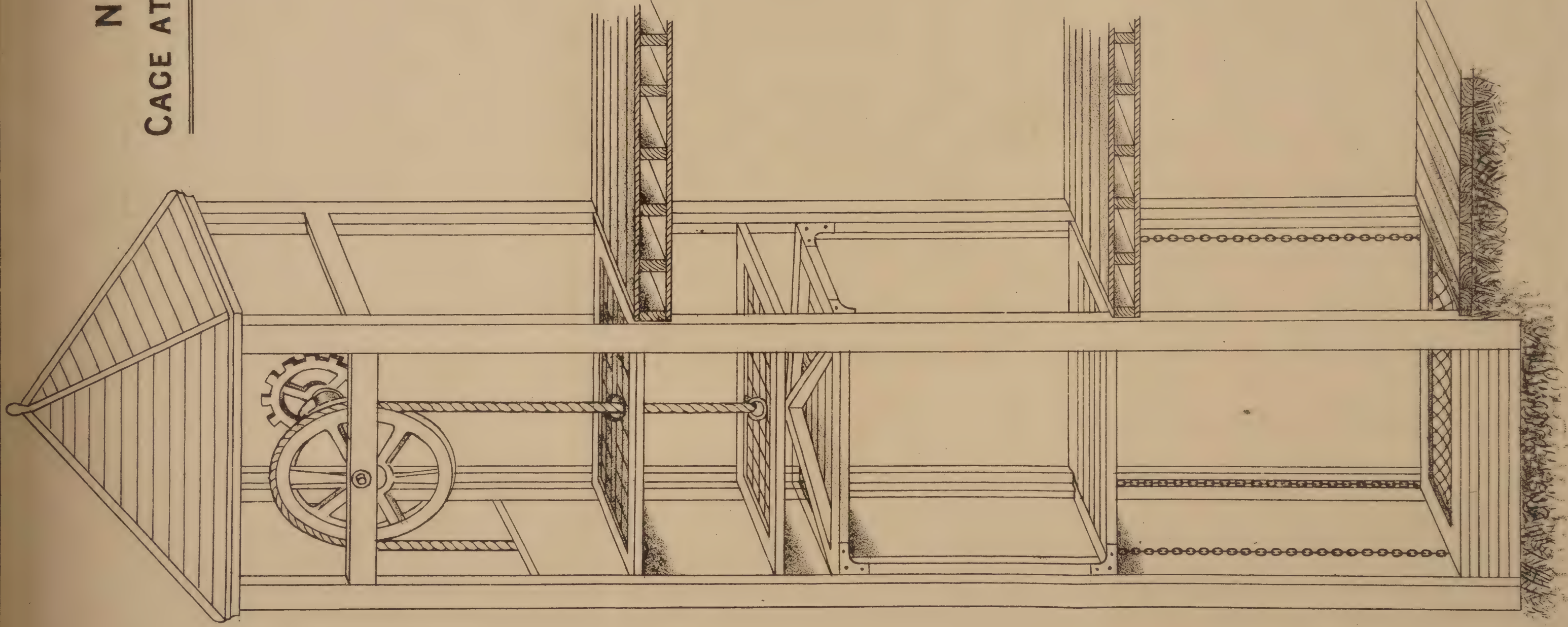
“The principle of the life protecting apparatus is shown at a glance in the accompanying drawings. It is to close the aperture in which the hoist works, at every floor, with a strong but light platform of wire-netting, or other suitable material. At the top of the ‘cage’ one of these platforms rests, and is carried up or down continually with the cage itself. On the second and each higher floor a similar platform is fixed, in such a manner that the cage as it rises takes the platform with it, but deposits it in its proper place as it descends. When the cage is at the bottom of the well, therefore, a fall is absolutely impossible, every floor being closed by a platform, so that any one opening the hoist door, and taking what would otherwise be a fatal step into darkness, will merely walk out on the platform, and there discover his mistake without any harm befalling him. Below the cage similar platforms are suspended, and carried up and down by the hoist. In this case, the only possible chance of a fall is when the cage has been raised so far above the floor that there is room for a person to fall between it and the floor, in which case nothing worse than a descent of a few feet can result, and as the platforms below the cage can be made of much lighter material (such as hemp netting) than those above it, no harm is likely to happen to the person falling, and a fatal accident is rendered absolutely impossible.

“The life protecting apparatus is so simple that an extended description is unnecessary. It will be seen at once that it must work, and cannot fail, and that from the commonest form of hoist accidents this invention gives perfect immunity. It can be also applied to mine shafts, rendering it impossible for persons to fall down the shaft, or for accidents to occur through objects falling from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

“The diagrams represent a hoist well; the cage being opposite the ground floor in No. 1. Now it will be observed, the opening is entirely closed at every floor, the platforms which were suspended from the cage lying one on the other at the bottom of the well. In No. 2 the cage is at the top, all the platforms



Nº 1.  
CAGE AT BOTTOM.

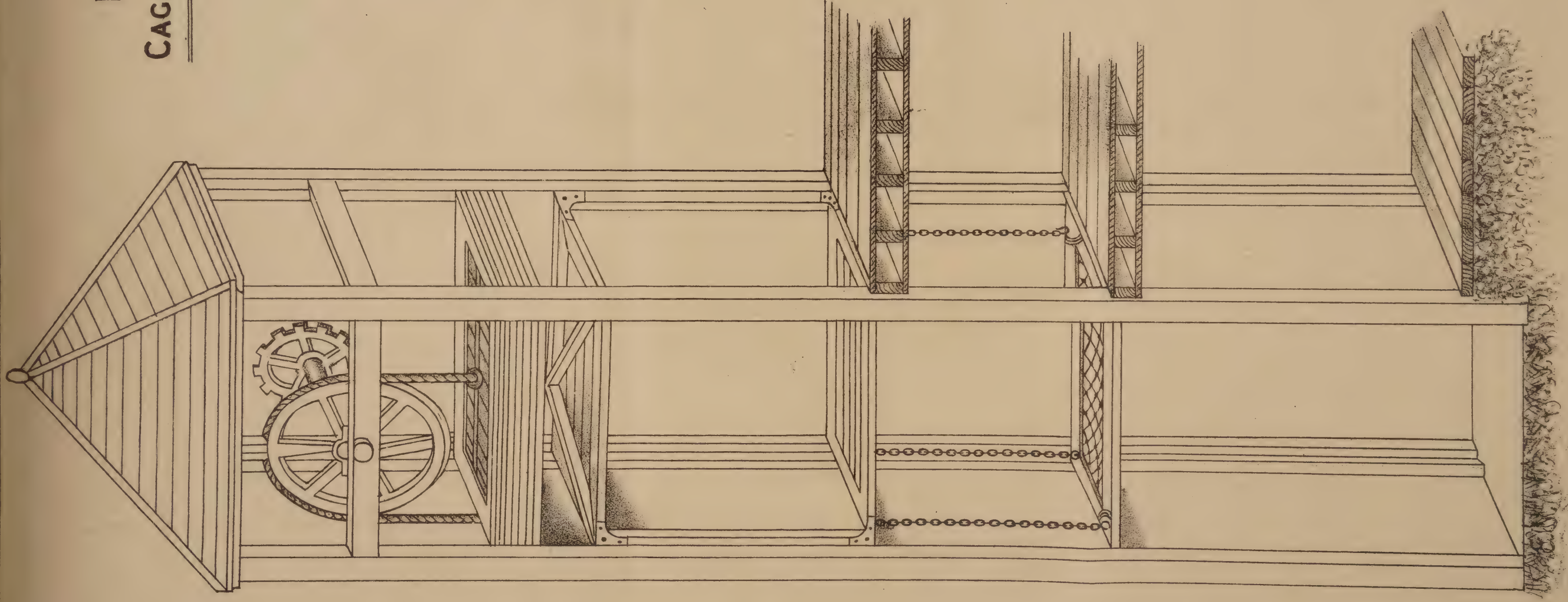








Nº 2.  
CAGE AT TOP.









shown in No. 1 having been carried away by the cage, and lying on the top of it, while the second series of platforms has been brought into use, and one rests opposite each floor, closing the whole aperture. The simplicity and efficiency of the apparatus must be seen to be appreciated.

“The peculiar advantages of this appliance are:—

“Absolute simplicity.

“It is entirely self-acting, requiring no attention.

“It is inexpensive.

“It protects the employed from accident, and the employer from liability.

“It does not lessen the light, whether received from the top or the sides.

“No hoist is safe without it.”

Mr. Meade-King makes the following excellent observations upon the use of hoists, and points very markedly to the necessity of some such apparatus as that adopted by Messrs. Heywood:—

“Without for one moment discharging those mechanical contrivances which have been invented by great ingenuity, with the object of preventing the accidents or mitigating the consequences, and many of which have no doubt been applied with great success, what I desire to point out is that there are circumstances attending the daily use of hoists, apart from their mechanism, which render that use more or less hazardous to human life.

“It may be observed, for example, that these accidents are more frequent in buildings which are subdivided into several tenements, and in which several tenants and their work-people have the joint use of one hoist, than in a mill or warehouse occupied, by one firm only, because, in the former class of buildings, any one, as a rule is allowed to use and to work the hoist, whereas in the latter class it is usually the duty of one man only to attend to it and to work it.

“It is, I suggest, of the greatest importance that, whenever possible, the duty of attending to the hoist should be assigned to one responsible man, to whom should be given rules for his guidance with reference to what passengers he should be allowed to carry, &c. Some few, I fear, who have recognised the advantage of this course, have erroneously supposed that any man, be he ever so old and decrepid, is equal to the task of working a hoist, and have not been sufficiently careful in their selection of a hoist man, who should be of all others a thoroughly careful, observant man, with all his senses about him. Another suggestion I would make is that, wherever practicable, children and young persons should not be allowed to save their legs by the use of the hoist. Three or four children shut up in a hoist cage are pretty sure to be playing together, and are very liable to meet with accidents while passing the doorways on the different floors.

“The following is a sad instance, which occurred here a few weeks ago, of the fatal effect of allowing children to play with a hoist:

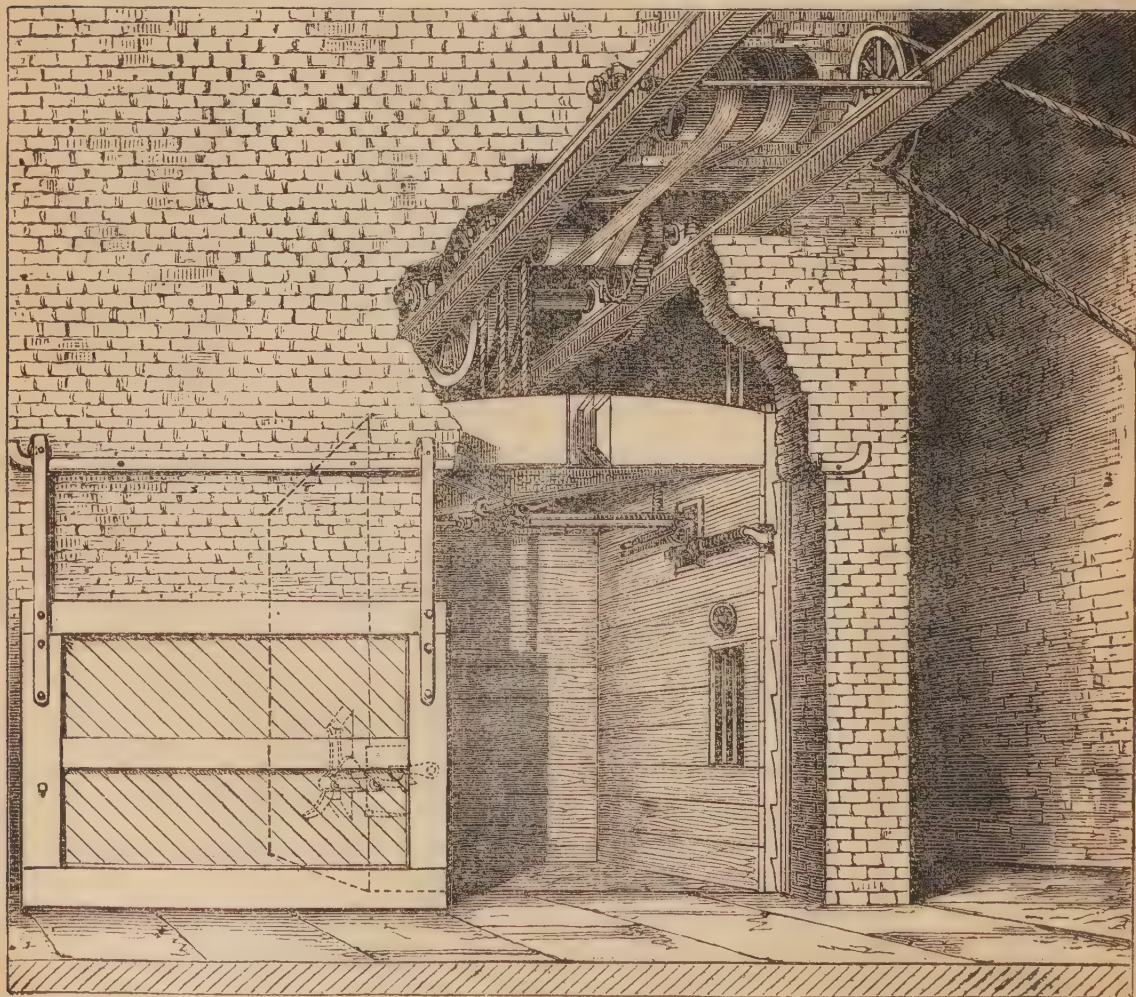


“Mr. Smelt also held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Leopold Hale, aged 13, late of 30, Nelson Street, Bradford. Joseph Grimshaw, living at 16, Nelson Street, stated that he worked at the same place as the deceased. About half-past six on the Wednesday morning Hale got into the hoist and asked another boy and witness to get in with him. Witness did not comply with the request, but the other did. The deceased pulled the rope and the hoist started to go up. The other boy immediately jumped out and Hale went up alone. When the hoist had reached the fourth storey witness heard a scream and then the hoist stopped. On looking up he saw deceased between the hoist and the wall. The deceased was rescued as soon as possible and conveyed to the Ancoats Hospital, where he died from shock and internal hæmorrhage. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.”

“Of course I only offer the above suggestions for the prevention of accidents as supplementary to the mechanical contrivances to which I have already alluded, and all of which, I have no doubt, have been brought prominently to your notice.

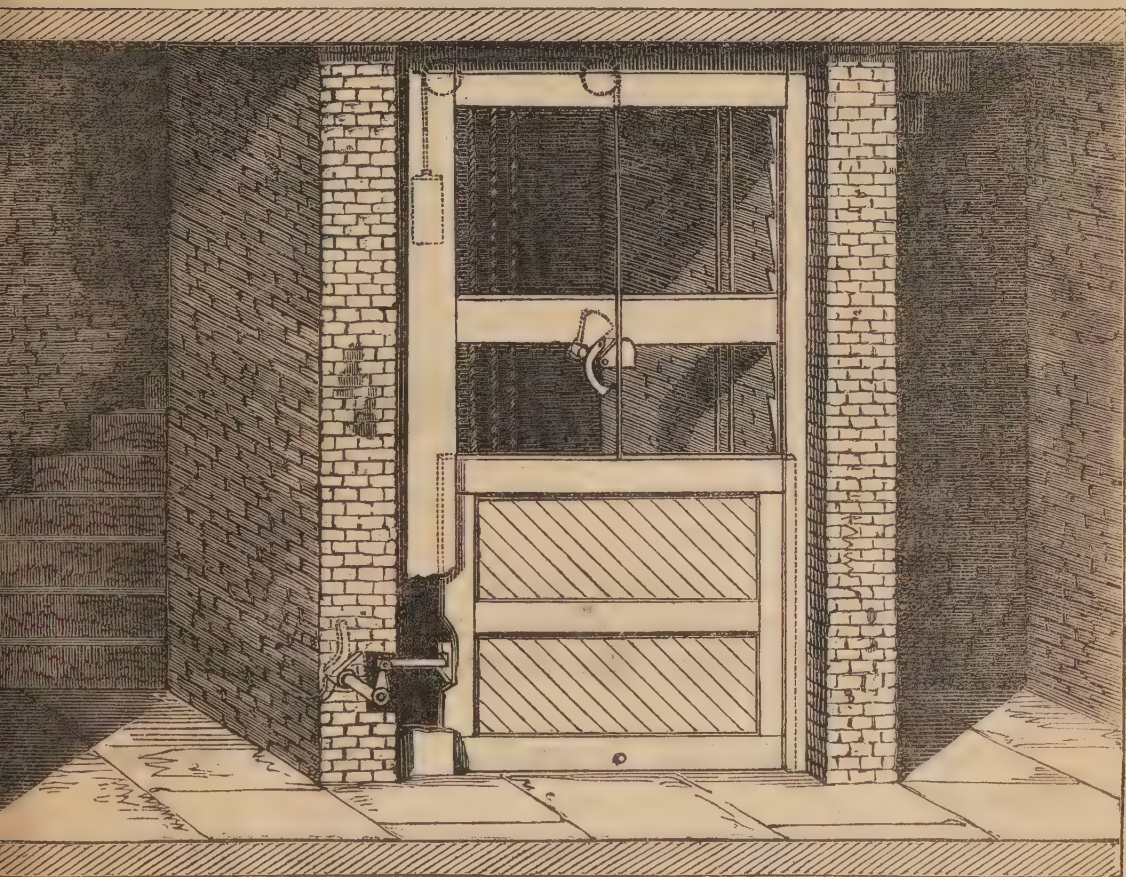
“Messrs. Heywood’s patent hoist platform is one of the newest inventions; it is very simple in construction, and seems well calculated to do all that it professes.”

Another description of hoist is that of Messrs. Hetherington, which Capt. May considers very effectual.



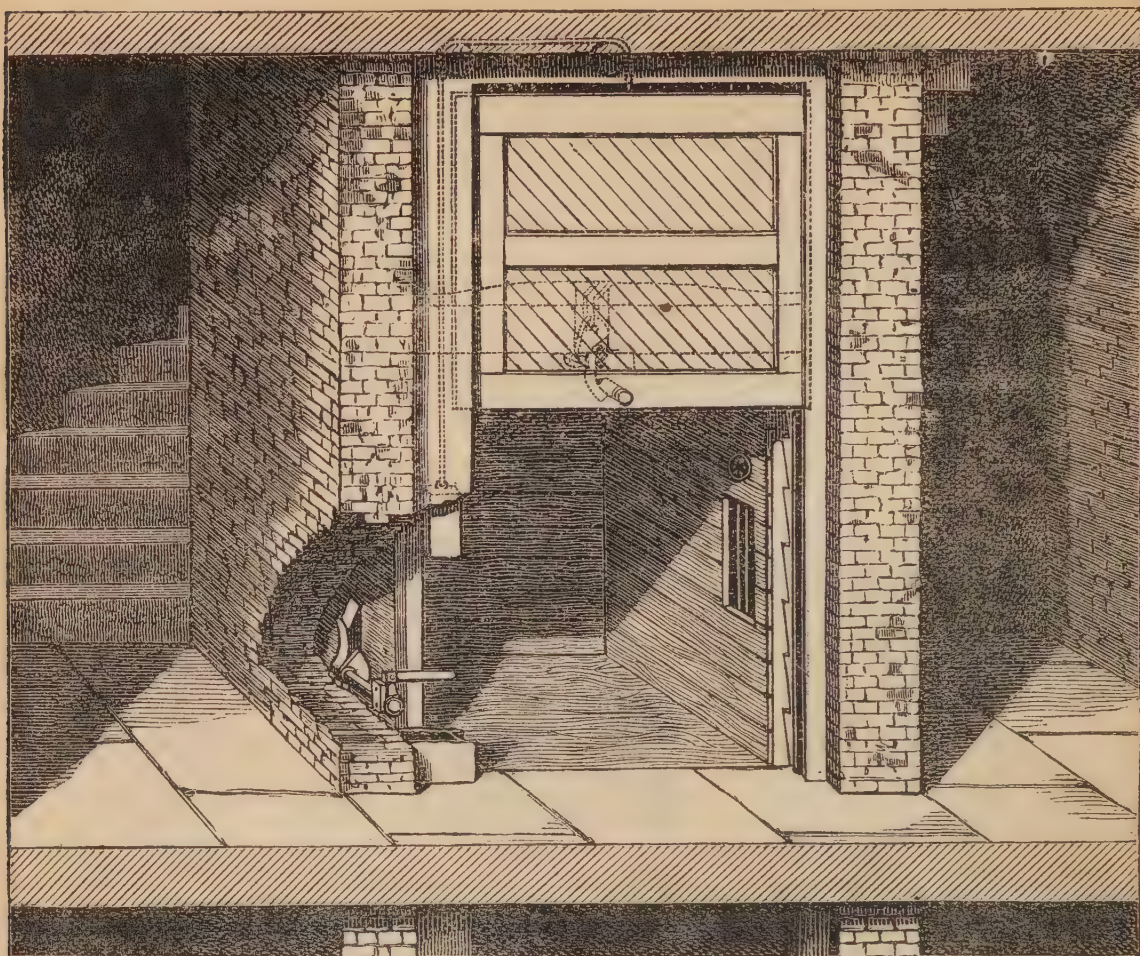


“This view shows driving and lifting gear fitted upon wrought-iron girders. Two different safety motions, for supporting the cage in case of accident to the ropes; the first automatically, by the shooting of wrought-iron bolts into cast-iron racks, placed at opposite corners, full depth of the well-hole; the second by means of an additional rope over the lifting pulley, which, being longer than the lifting ropes, does duty only in case of their failure. These doors are used where there is not head-room for the overhead doors; or, as shown against a blank wall, the door remains open so long as the cage is at the same level, but upon its departing, it at once closes and locks automatically.



“This view shows the overhead door down and locked. Upon the cage coming to the floor level, the door is automatically unlocked, and being balanced is easily lifted overhead (see view below), where it is held up in that position until the cage departs, when it closes and locks automatically.





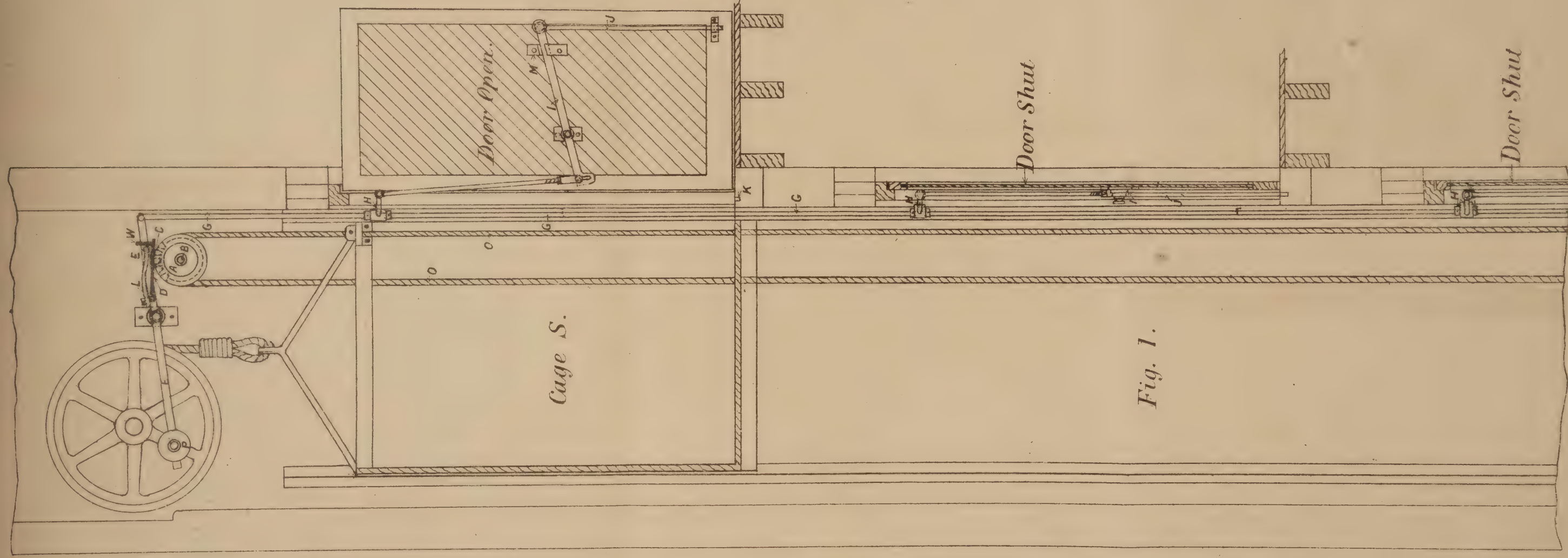
“This view shows the door open and locked overhead. The hand-wheel shown just above the hand-hole is for locking the stopping and starting ropes.”

Messrs. Knowles, of Hartford Mill, Bolton, have in use a system which has many advantages. Mr. Coles speaks well of it, as also does Mr. Brewer, the Inspector of the Bolton district.

I annex drawings and description of Messrs. Knowles' doors, &c.

“This safety apparatus operates as follows:—On the side of the band pulley A, on the starting shaft B, is fixed a toothed rim in which fits the stop rim on the lever D, the latter being pivoted to the letter E. To the end of the lever E is attached the rod G, which descends the entire depth of hoist. On the rod G are mounted the arms H, which are coupled to the levers I on each door. When the cage S stops opposite one of the doors the attendant raises the handle and lever I, thereby releasing the bar J from the slot K in the threshold, as well as that of lowering the rod G and lever E, causing the stop C to drop into the toothed rim on the side of the pulley A, thereby locking the same. To prevent the stop being twitched out of gear the spring L is provided on the lever E. To prevent the rod G being operated when the door is open the lever I is latched on the fixing M secured to the door. When the door is shut the dropping of the lever I raises the rod G and lifts the stop C out of gear, when the starting









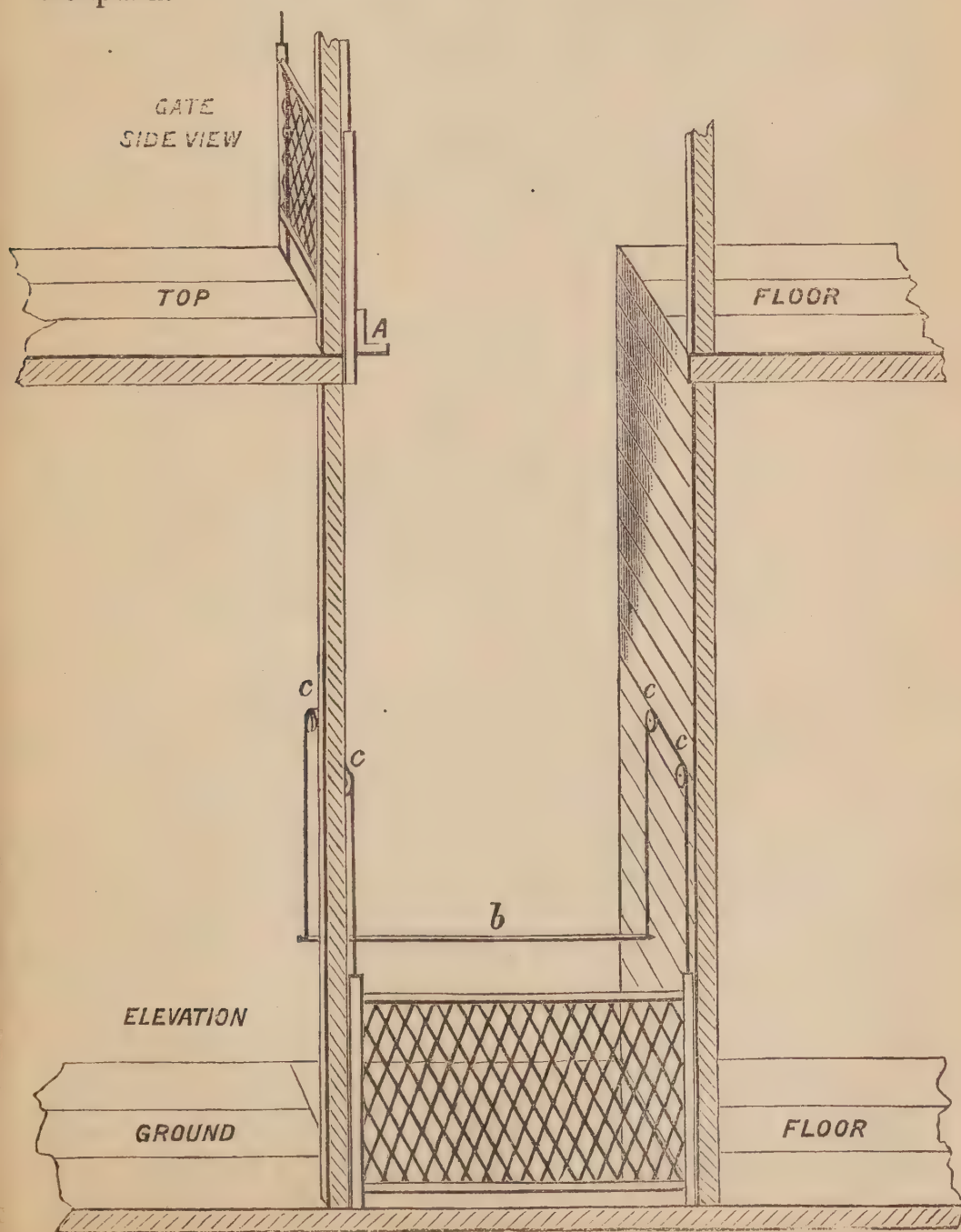


pulley can be operated by the starting band O. To ensure the stop C being lifted out of gear the lever E is fitted with the balance weight P.

“The opening apparatus of each door is on the inside, and can only be operated from the cage S by the attendant, it will thus be seen that the cage S cannot be raised or lowered unless the door be both closed and bolted.

Another description of hoist is now being adopted in and about Birmingham. It is thus described by H.M. Inspector Major Roe:—

“There are many ways by which hoists are fenced, either by a chain, bar, gates, or doors, &c., but the most efficacious plan I have ever seen in use, and which has been adopted at my suggestion by a large firm in this town who had previously used swing doors with springs, and which had led to accidents, I will endeavour to explain.





“Plan of working gates (lifting) automatically on hoists.—The gates are made of iron with their side uprights of tubes sliding freely on iron upright rods. The gates are filled in with strong wire netting or closebars, and the gates slide upwards and are counterweighted by means of chains or rope over pulleys.

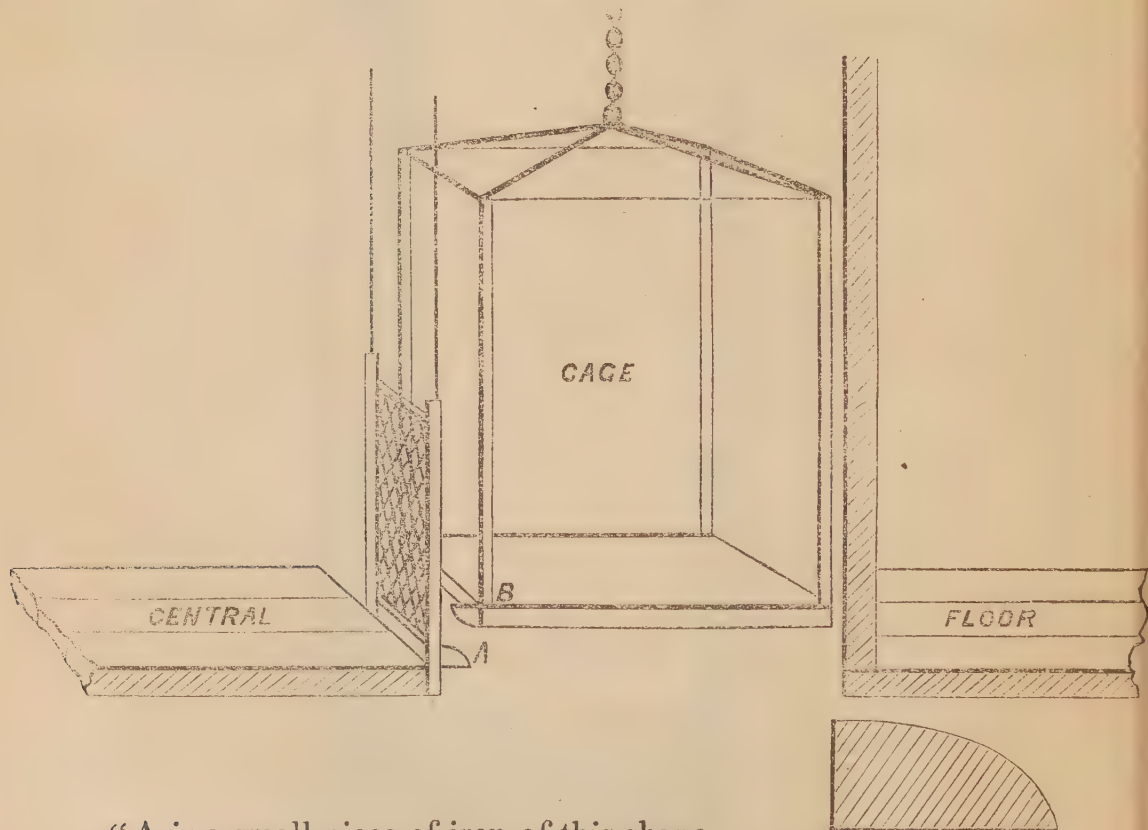
“The arrangements are very simple on the top and bottom floors.

“Top floor, A on sketch.—Two angle irons are fixed on the bottom of gate, and one limb of the angle iron on each side of the gate projects a few inches into the well space. On the top or roof of cage, in its ascent, reaching A it lifts the gate, which on the cage descending falls by its weight being in excess of the counterpoise (if any).

“On the ground floor a different arrangement is adopted. The iron gate is suspended by chains or cords running over pulleys C, C, C, C, and the ends of the chains are fastened to a rigid iron bar *b*, which crosses the hoist well, and is inside it. On the bottom of the cage reaching, in its descent, this bar it is pressed to the ground and the gate is lifted, and of course falls by its own weight on the cage rising.

“On a central floor, the self-acting arrangement adopted by the firm I am speaking of is explained by the accompanying sketch, but perhaps the simplest plan is to have the gate with a counterpoise and lift or lower it by hand.

Fig. I.



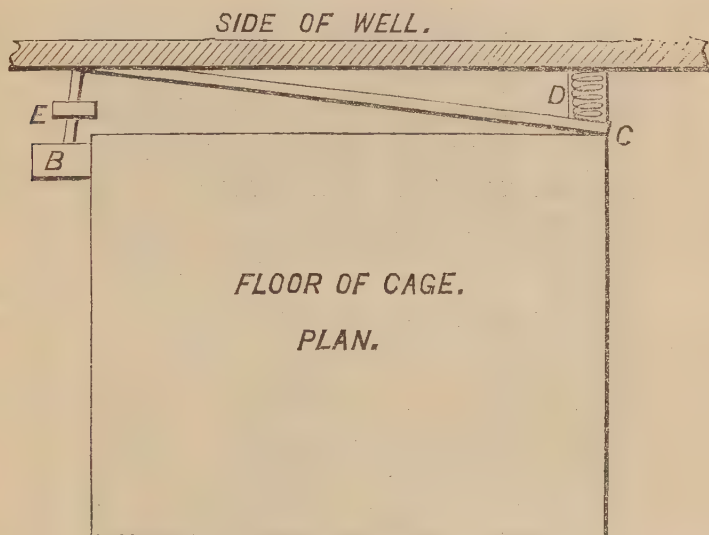
“A is a small piece of iron of this shape fixed on to the bottom of the sliding gate, and B is a similar shaped piece with its curved side downwards and moving on a pivot



upwards on the cage descending; it has also a lateral movement when the cage has to pass this floor and upwards, by which the catches are disengaged and the gate descends.

“Plan of cam, Fig. II., attached to fixed side of well.—On the floor of cage reaching a certain height it presses on cam, *see* Fig. II., which is acted on by a spring D, and the end of the rod E presses the catch B laterally and disengages it from the catch A (Fig. I.); the gate then falls into place by its own weight, the catch B springing back into place.

Fig. II.



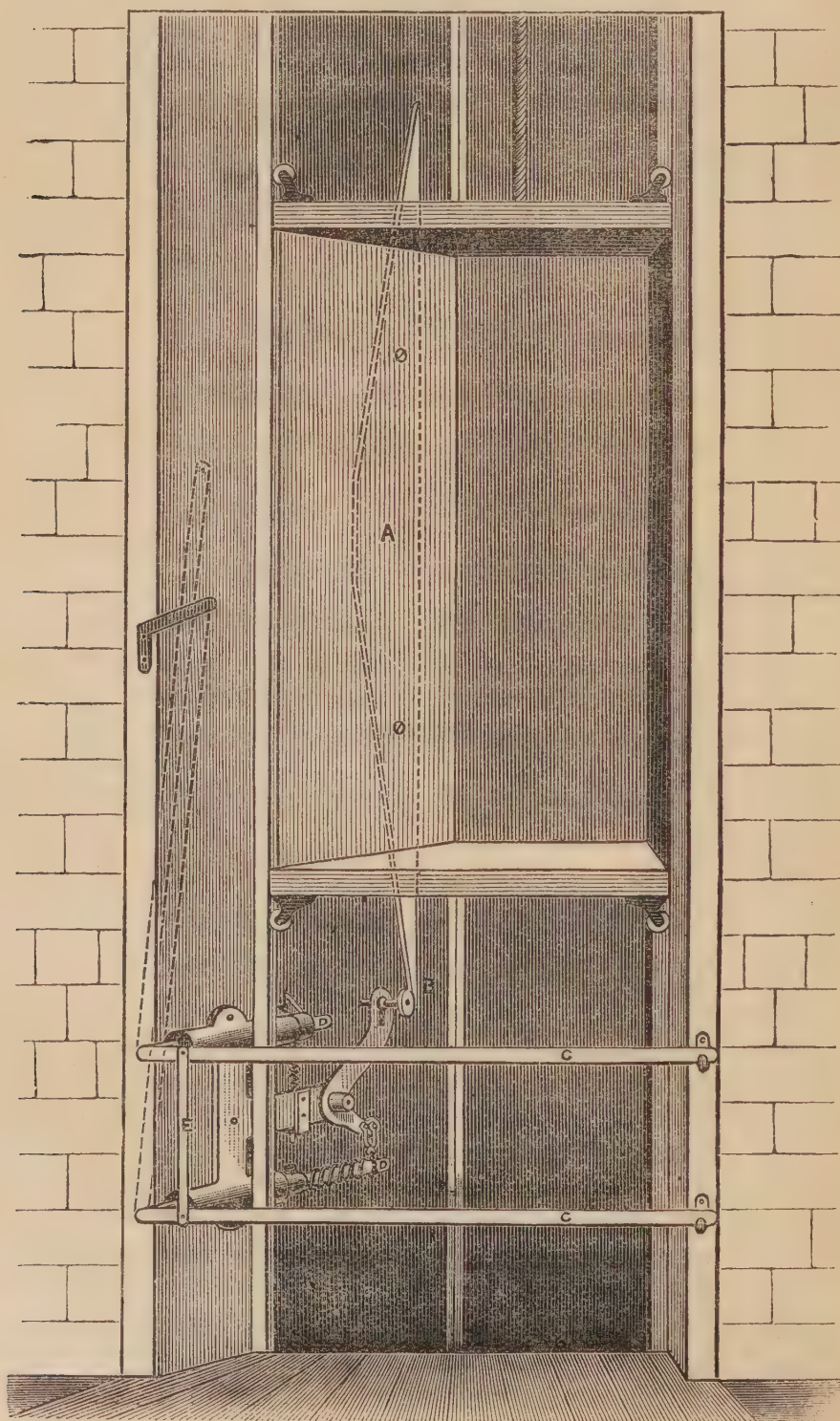
“As these automatically working gates are simple and do not get out of order, I consider them better than any other plan I have seen for fencing hoists, the gates always being shut when not in use, and the gates having iron frames filled in with wire netting, the light is not materially interfered with—a great point in some works. I have had such gates erected in sugar refineries chemical works, paper mills, and other factories, where heavy and constant work is carried on at hoists, and they have always given satisfaction.”

Mr. Prior, Inspector of the Huddersfield and Halifax districts, has also brought to notice a method of rendering hoists more secure. He describes it as follows:—

“This apparatus, patented by Mr. William Netherwood, of East Parade, Huddersfield, has been adopted by many millowners in this district, and, as far as I can learn, gives universal satisfaction. It is very difficult to secure the adoption of automatic fencing for hoist openings. This is much to be regretted, for in works in which there is not work enough for a hoist to require the constant attention of a man in charge of it, the hoist doors or gates are often left unfastened or open. Many ingenious automatic arrangements have been invented, but they are usually costly, and their application to existing hoists generally involves extensive structural alterations; added to which there is a prejudice against them as being very liable to get out of order. On behalf of Mr. Nether-



wood's apparatus it is claimed that it can readily be applied to any existing hoist; that its cost, about 3*l.* per opening, is so low that its use need not be confined to the works of wealthy manufacturers; and that it will bear a great deal of rough usage without being damaged. In corroboration of the latter statement I may say that I have myself met with an instance in which the upper gate bar had received a very heavy blow, breaking it; but when I saw it the stump was working up and down with the greatest regularity, showing that the mechanism does not readily get out of order.





“When the cage ascends or descends, on approaching the level of each floor, the inclined plane A (exaggerated in length in the sketch to show its operation) acts on the pulley B, and by the lever and mechanism causes the shafts D to revolve, raising the gate CC from a horizontal to a vertical position. As the cage leaves the floor level the gate automatically descends and closes the entrance to the well. To give greater security, the cross bar CC may be connected by several of the vertical links E, which may also be lengthened to reach the floor. If a skip or any other heavy substance should be accidentally left in such a position as to prevent the bars from rising, the springs prevent any damage being done, and the cage passes harmlessly by without disarranging the mechanism. Where this apparatus is in use I recommend that a stout lath be suspended by cords or a piece of canvas about a foot or eighteen inches below the bottom of the cage so that if anyone should be carelessly leaning over the gate when the cage is descending, he would receive a tap on the back of the head or neck, causing him to withdraw his head in time to avoid an accident.

One very dangerous operation in a factory which has to be constantly performed is that of placing a strap upon the drum of a horizontal shaft. This has been ordinarily done by a person going up by ladder or otherwise to the shaft, and in close proximity to the shaft, placing the strap upon the drum with his hands. Fatal and severe accidents frequently ensued.

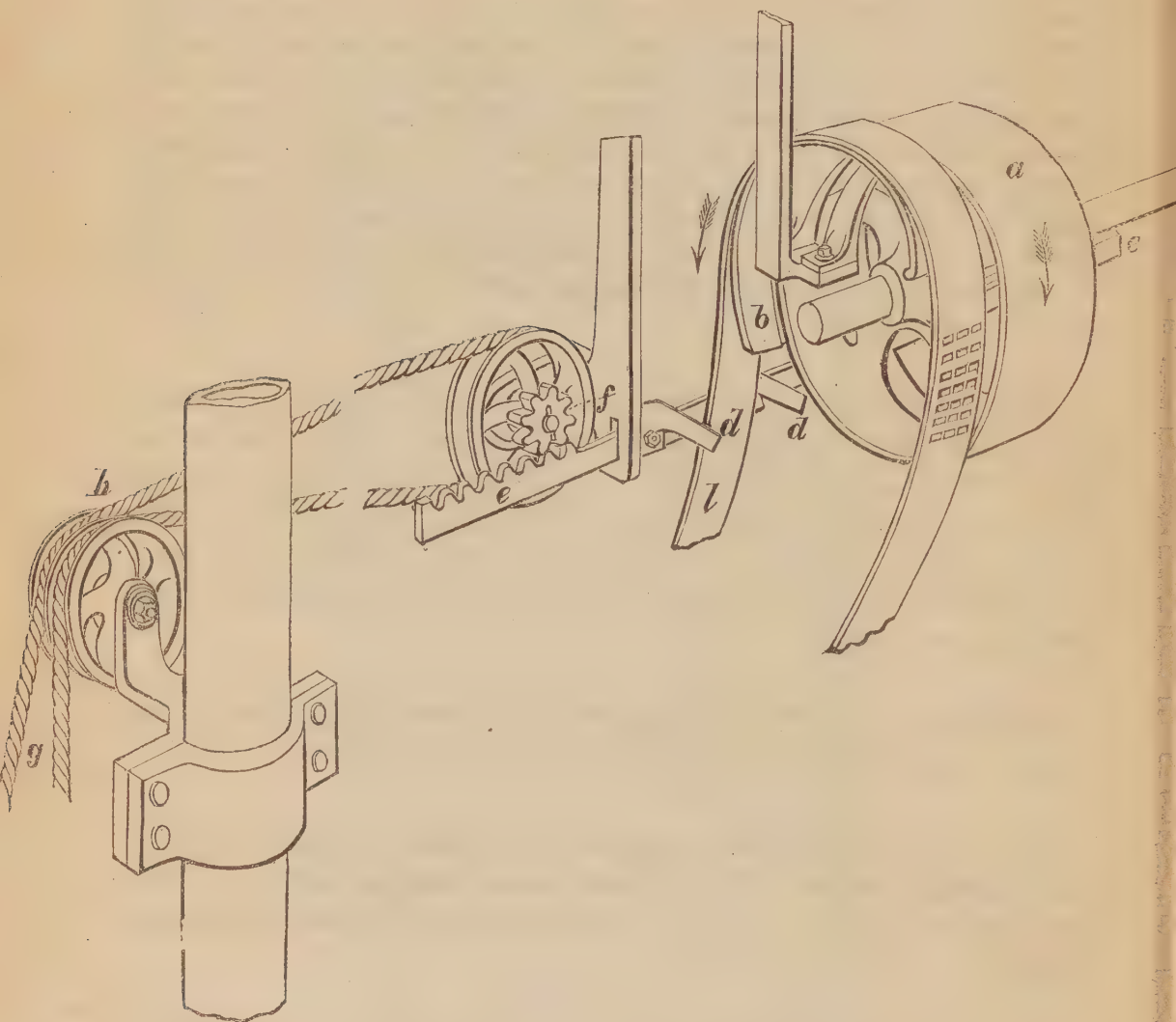
I add some excellent suggestions of methods for replacing straps upon shafts being performed with safety.

Mr. Coles describes an apparatus which appears to be of considerable value, and as it has been brought out by a firm of machine makers, it has the authority of their well-known name :—

“Many fatal accidents, as you are aware, from time to time occur to persons handling driving straps, generally whilst being pieced or mended. Some time since at a mill in Bolton a man was killed by being carried round a shaft whilst holding a strap, whilst it was being pieced. To prevent any such accident for the future the firm are now fencing one side of each drum or pulley by a wooden case, about 16 inches long, fastened to a plank thrown from beam to beam. Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, machinists of Bolton, have patented a safety strap lifter, of which I subjoin a full description from the “Textile Recorder.” This is being used by some of the larger firms in Bolton.



“This invention has for its object the provision of an easy and safe method of withdrawing the driving straps from the driving pulleys of main and other shafts, and a support for them when so removed, together with an equally ready means of returning them into operation. The apparatus by which the inventor, Mr. B. A. Dobson, accomplishes this is simple and efficient, as will be shown by reference to the accompanying sketch.



“Alongside the driving pulley (a) is fixed a block or rim (b) which is concentric with the former, of the same radius and in close proximity to it at the leading side, for the space of about one quarter of its periphery, when it curves inwards. The surface of this block may be plain, like the surface of the pulley, or it may be fitted with anti-friction rollers; or several rollers, forming a like figure, may be used instead of the block. The strap fork (d) is fastened to a sliding bar (e), which can be moved backwards or forwards by means of a rack (e) at one end of it, and a pinion (f),



having a rope pulley beside it, fastened on the same axis. The rope (*g*) passes round the pulley and over the guide pulleys (*h*). The latter are placed in any situation that may be most convenient to the workman, and the strap (*i*) is moved on to or off the pulley (*a*) by pulling the one end or the other of the rope (*g*).

“The advantages of a simple contrivance of this kind are sufficiently obvious. It frequently happens that counter shafts are allowed to run when there is no work for them to do because of the inconvenience of throwing off the strap and putting it on again, where there is no special arrangement for the purpose. The handling of driving straps is always attended with more or less of danger, and, in addition to this, their edges are frequently cut in putting them on by hand, and thereby greatly weakened. The plan of having a loose pulley remaining stationary on a revolving boss is not without objection, for the boss requires lubrication, and—especially if the lubrication is at all imperfect—there is sufficient frictional power exerted on the eye of the pulley to continually stretch the strap on the leading side while the other side remains slack, an unequal tension that is liable to interfere with the even running of the strap when set to work again. In the case of the patent under notice there is a complete disconnection from any influence of the driving shaft, and, at the same time, by the curving inwards of the supporting block or rim at its off side, the strap is allowed to hang loose and free from tension.

“Seeing that a large number of self-acting mules and other machines are driven direct from quick-running main shafts, and numerous accidents occur through the shifting of the straps by hand, it is evident that where this apparatus is used it will be of considerable practical value in preventing accidents, inasmuch as the straps need not be touched by the workman.

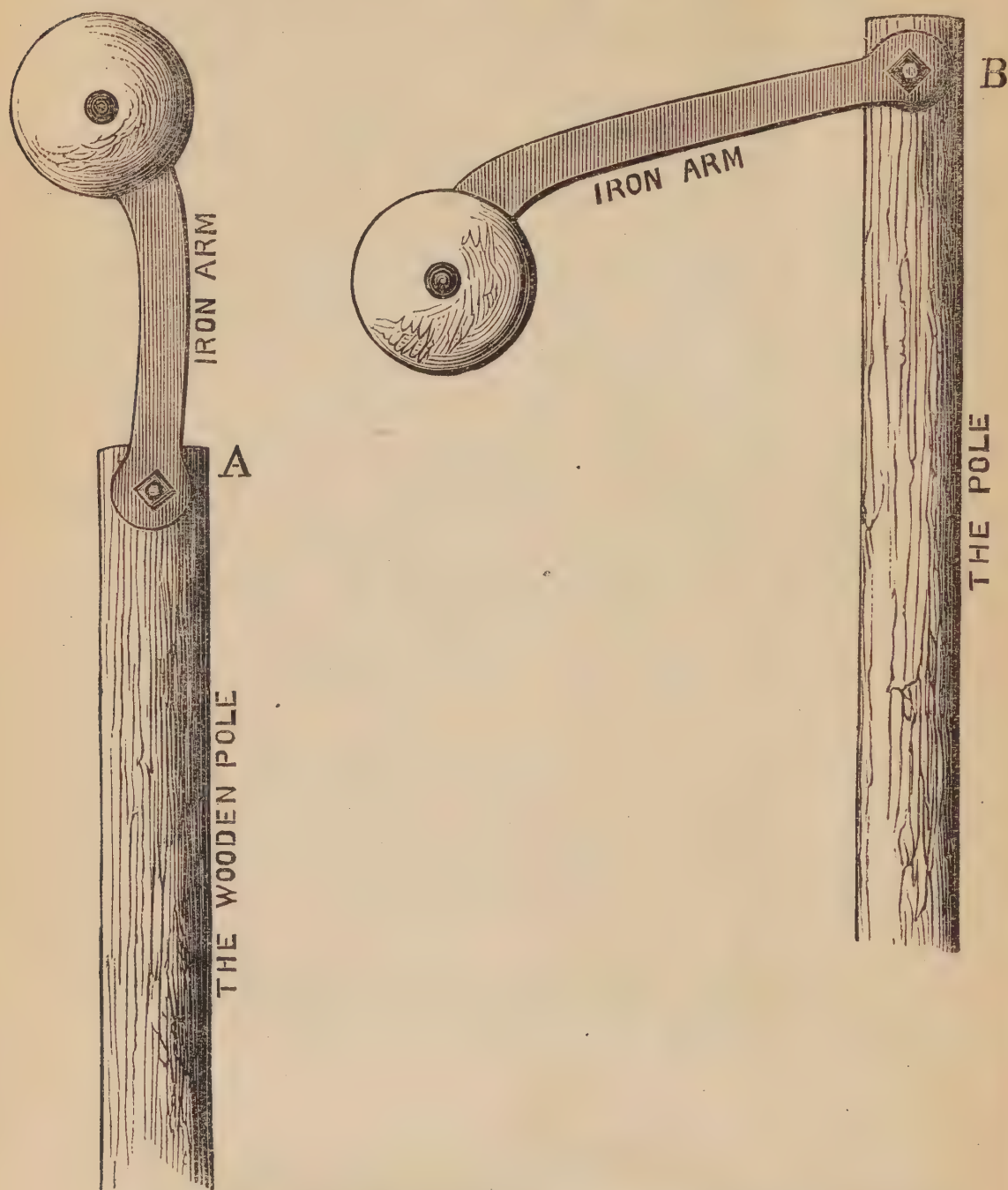
“In view of the existence of the Employers Liability Act, the importance, in many cases, of some such apparatus for safety purposes as illustrated above is necessary in order to keep the manufacturer clear from liability.”

The Inspectors have recommended that straps should be replaced by a person on the floor shifting the strap on to the pulley by means of a pole having a flange to catch the strap. In this case the man has no necessity to go near the shaft or pulley.

But many objections have been raised, and the practice does not obtain very generally.



Major Beadon has sent me the following drawing of a belt lifter, which obviates some of the objections and may be the means, when adopted, of saving many lives :—



“ Mr. John Hann, of Colyton Saw Mills, has been so good as to draw my attention to a tool which he has made and used as a safety belt rigger.

“ We find that many of those to whom we have recommended the use of belt riggers have ceased to use them owing to the various inconveniences and dangers arising, and as Mr. Hann’s plan seems to meet the chief of these, I have thought it as well to mention it to you, especially as we know how many serious and fatal accidents occur to those engaged in throwing a belt into gear. The principal objection in the use of the tools which I have seen is, I believe, the risk of severe blows, or entanglements, through the rigger getting caught by the pulley.



“To meet this to some extent an elastic or pliable arm has been used, but I am told that this does not entirely give satisfaction as a severe blow can still be experienced from the pole.

“As Mr. Hann’s is similar to most others in all but one point, I will confine my description to that point.

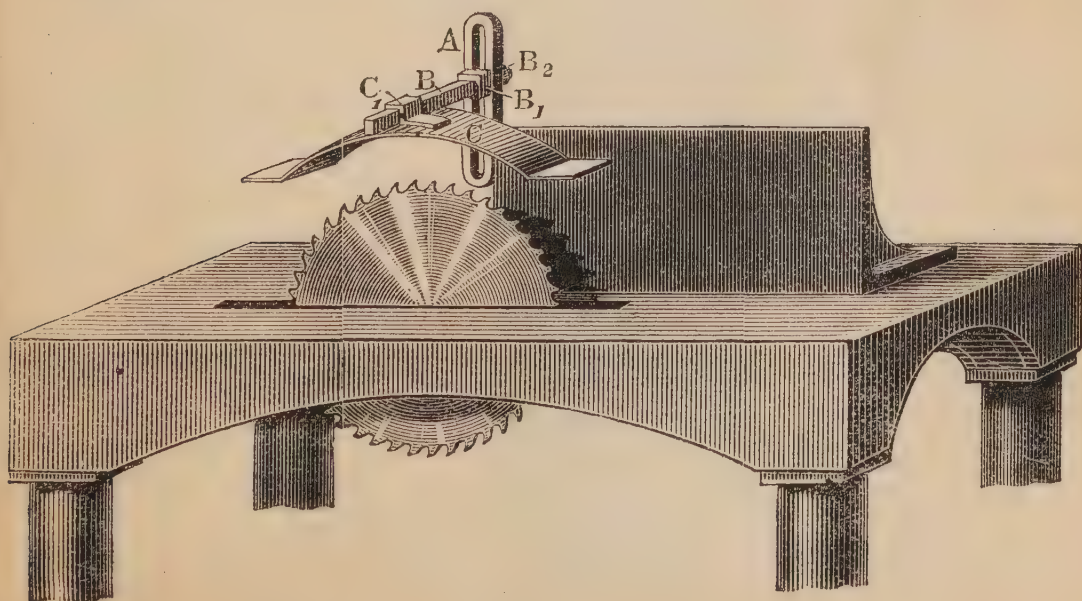
“The arm instead of being fixed rigidly, or made of a pliant material, is of iron, and is fastened to the top of the pole on a pin, at one end of which is a loose screw nut. The arm has to be fastened at this pin just tight enough to support the belt while lifting it to its place, as at A, and at the same time loose enough to give way instantly that contact with the pulley takes place, as at B. It can then be restored to its upright position by the hand, and is ready for use again.

“Possibly this may not be new, but is new to me, and to Mr. Hann.”

### *Circular Saws.*

Among the accidents which are almost always of a serious nature are those caused by a circular saw. It was long contended by manufacturers that there had not been any contrivance which would prevent an accident, and, at the same time, which would not interfere with the operation of cutting the wood and the handling by the workman. At last Mr. Lakeman prepared a model of a sawguard, which appeared to answer its purpose as a safeguard perfectly, while it would leave the sawing operations free from interference. Messrs. Garrett of Leiston, were so impressed with the advantages of the invention, that they at once adopted the plan, and are now supplying the apparatus very extensively.

Mr. Lakeman has placed his invention at the disposal of the public and the saw guard has not been patented. This guard obtained a gold medal at the Health Exhibition at South Kensington. The following shows the apparatus and its action :—



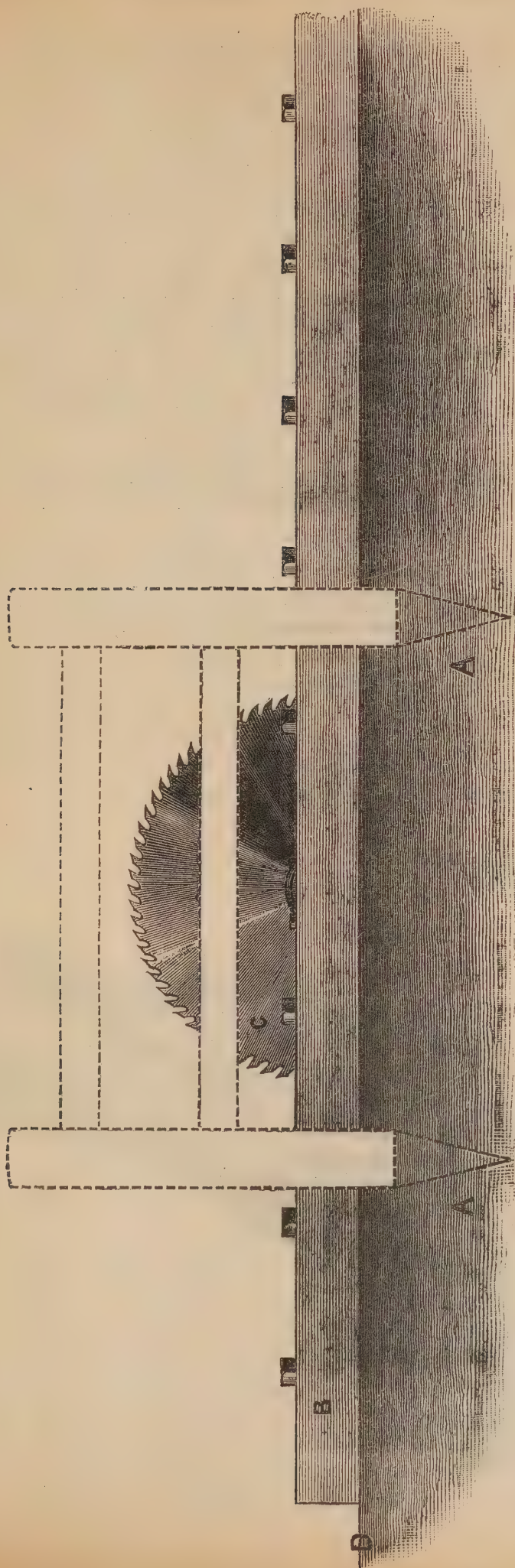


“From the engraving it will be seen that the guard consists of three pieces, namely:—(1) The mortise plate A, secured by three bolts to the fence. (2) The radial arm, B, which is secured and adjusted vertically into the mortise plate A by means of the nut and collar  $B_1B_2$ ; and (3) the covering plate, C, which is secured and adjusted laterally in the radial arm B, in conformity with the adjustment of the saw fence, by means of the thumb-screw  $C_1$ . Where several saws of various diameters are used in the same bench, two or perhaps three covering plates, C, graduating in size to cover the whole series of saws may be used.

“The merits of the guard are as follows:—(a) No one can fall on the saw; (b) the sawdust is prevented from flying into the sawyer's face and eyes, a frequent source of danger; (c) the sawyer cannot reach with his hand over the blade of the saw (arms have been cut off by the catching of smock, or shirt sleeves in the teeth of saws); (d) the wood is prevented from ‘jumping’ and striking the sawyer; (e) the end of the plates of the guard being extended beyond the radius of the saw, and horizontal to the bench, men cannot easily place their hands close to teeth of saw.”

H.M. Inspector Beadon recommends a very simple method of protecting low-level saws as follows:—





“All that is dotted represents the guard, the two points AA not being supposed to be visible, but sunk in sockets under the floor.

“B, the bed on which the timber travels.

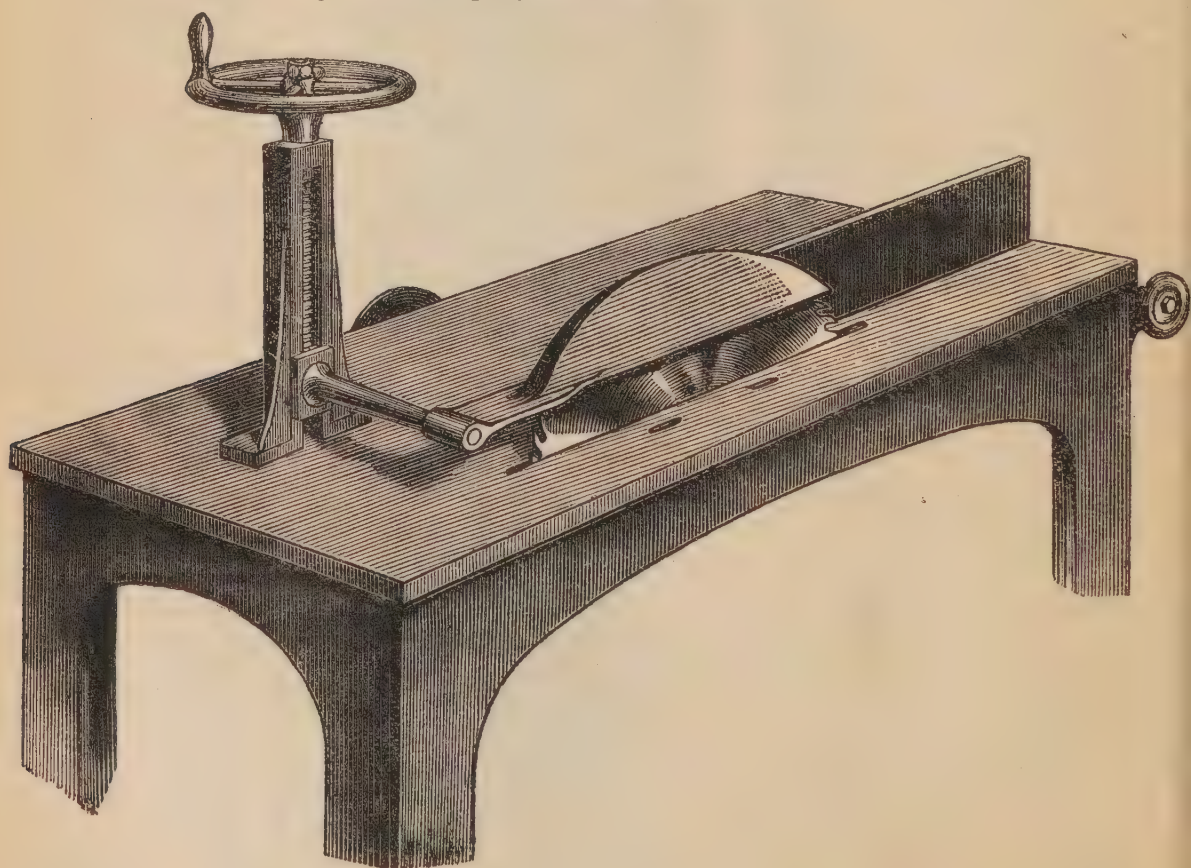
“C, circular saw, upper half of which appears above the level of the bed and is placed only a little above the floor level D, sometimes on the actual floor level, and sometimes in a hole below the floor level.



“Anyone at work, either at the actual saw bed, or other work near, or having to pass by the saw, is naturally always in imminent danger, when there is no guard; whereas, when my guard is in place, accident is almost impossible. The guard is almost too simple to need explanation, being merely a light double rail and posts, which can be readily lifted away whenever it is absolutely necessary to remove it for the moment, as the posts fit into sockets in the floor; but in some cases it can be made a fixture. At the South-western Railway works at Redbridge the men at first declared it would be impossible to work with any such guard. At my next visit I was glad to find it in use and the man eloquently silent, so far as objections went, and at a third visit I found they had actually made it a fixture, and were well pleased with it. Although all admit the terrible danger of their low-level saws, I have only induced a few occupiers to try it so far.”

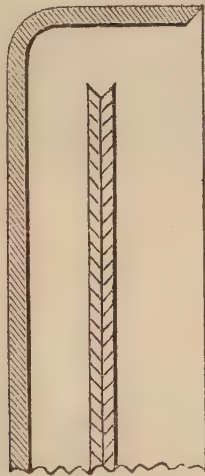
Mr. Prior calls attention to a saw guard which is new, and is chiefly adopted in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield. He thus describes it:—

“On April 17th I visited Messrs. Woodhouse and Mitchell, Engineers, of Brighouse, and pointed out to them the desirability of placing a guard over the circular saw in their pattern shop. They promised to give attention to the matter; and a few weeks later they wrote informing me that they had placed a guard over the saw, and inviting inspection. In company with H.M. Superintending Inspector Captain May, R.N., I went over to Brighouse and saw the guard; questioned the men who were using it, and found that they were highly satisfied with it.





“Having had, as an operative joiner, about 17 years’ experience in the use of circular saws, I have naturally taken a deep interest in the efforts which have been made to minimise the danger to which the workmen are exposed, and I believe I am able to form a tolerably correct estimate of the value of objections raised to the adoption of saw guards. Familiarity with danger generally induces the workmen to disregard the risk incurred; hence it is that we so often see guards of all kinds carelessly thrown on one side when we inspect machinery. The use of a guard is always irksome to an operative when its application gives additional labour, or interfere in any way with the progress of his work. When I have advocated the use of saw guards I have often been told that movable guards are troublesome to fix on the saw spindle and to keep in order; that there is a danger of cross-grained wood binding on the back of the guard and thus causing an accident; and that the guard prevents accuracy in the adjustment of the fence. I am also told that a wide covering plate casts a shade over the saw, rendering it difficult for the workman to see what he is doing; and that a guard attached to the fence is useless in cross-cutting. None of these objections are applicable to Messrs. Woodhouse and Mitchell’s guard, which consists of a plate on the side of the saw nearest of the worker, having a rim over the edge of the saw.



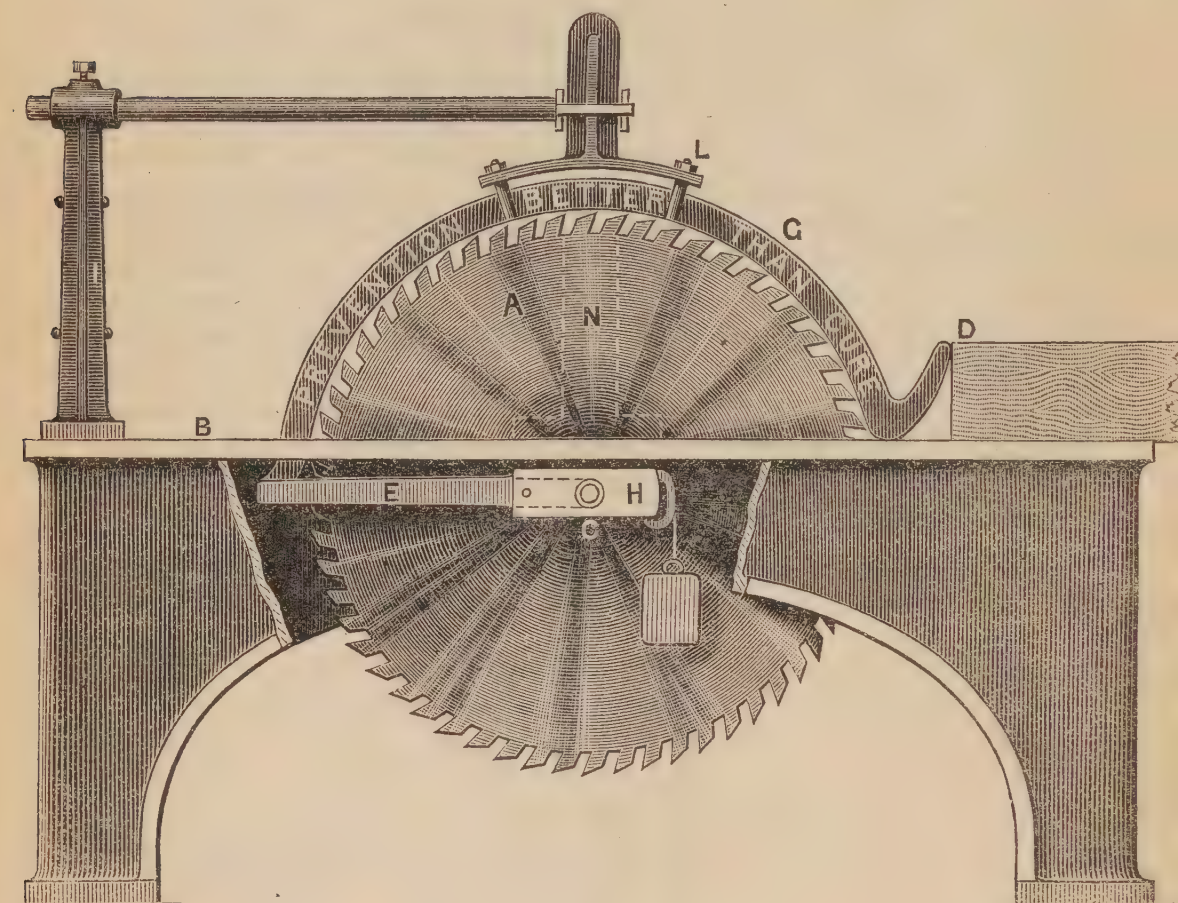
Section of Saw and Guard.

“All flying sawdust is thus caught by the guard and thrown to the back of the saw-bench. Being very narrow where it projects over the cutting edge of the saw, it casts hardly any shade on the work, even in a bad light. The back of the guard, where it is secured to the radial arm, is widened to catch loose knots and bits of wood thrown up by the saw. The arm holding the guard is not fastened to the fence, but is attached by a sliding nut, grooved on its edges, to a pillar containing a vertical screw, by which it can be raised or lowered with the greatest ease. Thus the fence can be removed and a clear bench secured when required for cross-cutting. The pillar is so attached to the bench that the guard can readily be swung aside or removed when necessary.”

The Taylor saw guard, invented by Mr. Taylor, of Bury St. Edmunds, has been adopted in many places. The invention has, I am informed, been awarded four silver medals



at various local exhibitions, and the chief recommendation appears to be that the guard is self-adjusting: thus, when raised to admit the timber to come in contact with the saw, it falls automatically the moment the timber has passed beyond the saw. There is always a protection at the cutting part of the saw.



“The engraving gives a view of a saw bench broken away in front to show the means of attaching the safety shield. A is the saw, and B the bench. C is the steel shield  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep, and the same thickness as the saw. D is a projection or continuation of the shield, by which it is raised with the wood to be cut. E is the revolving arm, which receives the shield at the back, held concentric with the saw by the stud H, and balanced by the counterpoise suspended in the front. L, guide rollers for holding the shield true over the saw by the slide, and tee bolt for adjusting the same to the shield. I is a rigid bracket fixed to the corner of the table top to support the shield.

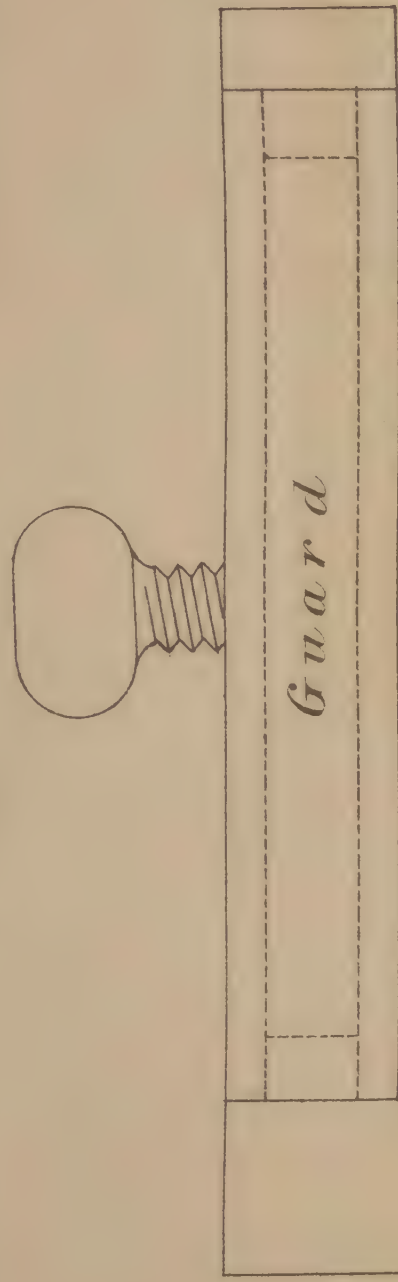
“The shield is also provided with a locking catch, and sets itself in any elevation; and also with a stopping pin, which prevents the shield giving way and a man’s hand striking the saw should his hand slip over the wood on coming up to the saw.

“A piece of wood is represented coming up to the saw to be cut while the shield is down. By the pressure of the wood against the projection D (imperceptible to the worker), the shield revolves or rises before it, and rests upon it until cut through by the saw, and being thereby released, it is brought back instantly to the

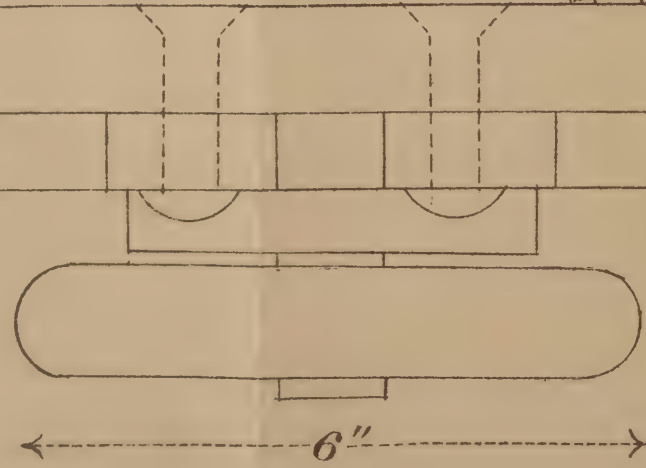




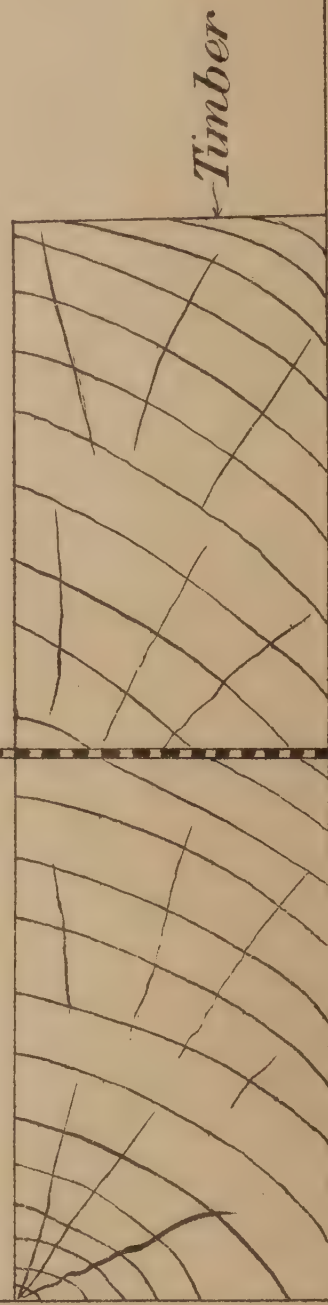




SIDE ELEVATION.



Saw



Timber

Bench



GUARD DETACHED.

5/8 Round

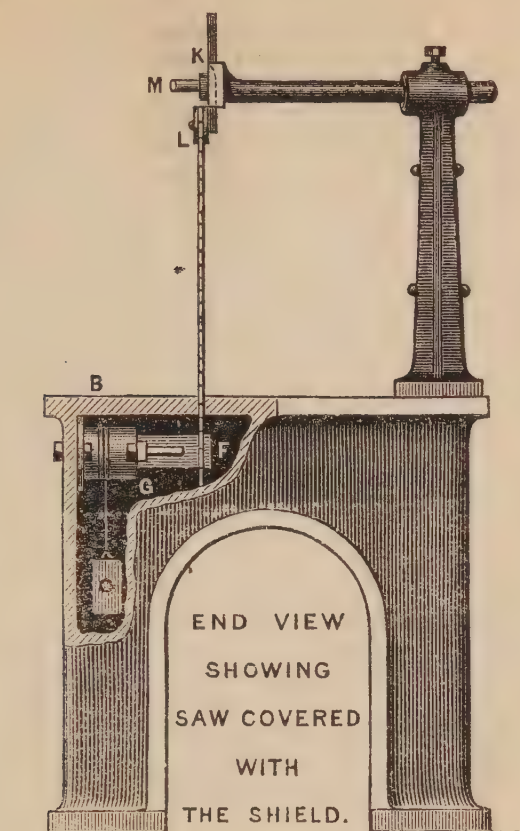
1" Round

5"

15"



starting point again by the counterpoise, ready to be operated upon by the next piece of wood in the same manner."



Mr. Buchanan, the certifying surgeon for Chatham, has sent me the annexed drawing of a low guard which I have proposed.

Mr. Buchanan describes the advantages of his low guard thus:—

"To prevent accidents caused by circular saws, 99 per cent. of these accidents being caused by the hand being thrust on the saw in preventing the wood (which usually "kicks" when nearly severed) from striking the head of the workman. This guard prevents the wood from flying upwards, and also the workman's hand from touching the saw; at the same time it in no way hampers the workman's movements, he being able to see and manipulate his materials."

### *Gas Engines.*

Mr. Lakeman describes an apparatus for securely fencing gas engines. He says:—

"Gas engines, as you know, have been largely introduced into London; their use has enabled men of small capital to become factory occupiers, and they, or the persons who tend these engines, are frequently unskilled in engineering or mechanics.

"We have noticed that machinery driven by a gas-engine to which no special gear is attached cannot be stopped until the momentum of fly-wheel ceases, so that between the interval of shutting off the gas and the stopping of fly-wheel a time would have elapsed long enough to do serious damage or to endanger



life in case of an accident. We are called upon to see that engines and fly-wheels are securely fenced, but much hesitation has been shown by unskilled occupiers in accepting their obligations, and when they do, the cry is, 'How can the engine driver pull round the fly-wheel unless you allow him to go near it?' The consequence is that an imperfect guard is fixed and danger multiplied.

"A bar of wood or iron in front of a fly-wheel is thought by some to be sufficient, under which the driver goes whenever occasion leads him to his engine, although he might know that the fly-wheel is making 160 revolutions per minute and would run for 60 or 70 more after the gas had been shut off.

"I have, however, insisted on the due observance of the law in respect of fencing.

"I have explained the necessity of fencing to many intelligent engineers and have given them suggestions, and I have much satisfaction in submitting to you drawings of systems which practically embody all the advantages I have been striving to attain.

"The inventions have been protected by Mr. Rockhill, engineer to Messrs. Howard and Co. of Bury Street, E.C. One is a guard for completely fencing fly-wheels, the others are methods by which machinery can be stopped in an instant in any part of the factory, either wholly or in part.

"No one will deny that the speed of a gas engine is high, that contact with a fly-wheel is dangerous, and that many of these engines are set up unfenced in dark, underground rooms. The Rockhill guard is commended for the small amount of room it requires, for the ease with which it can be removed, as it revolves on its own axis, for the complete enveloping of the fly-wheel and for its effectual protection against accident.

FIG. 1.

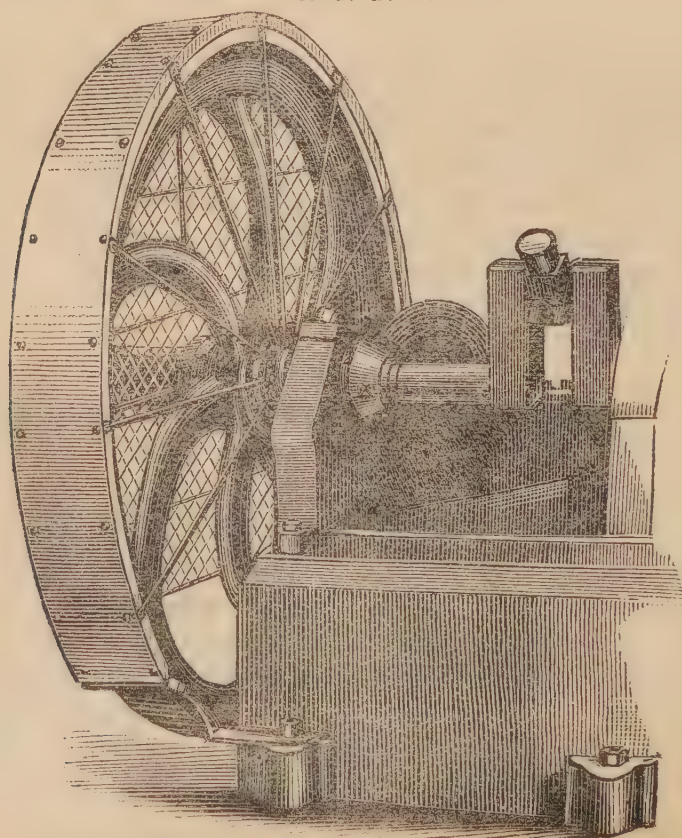
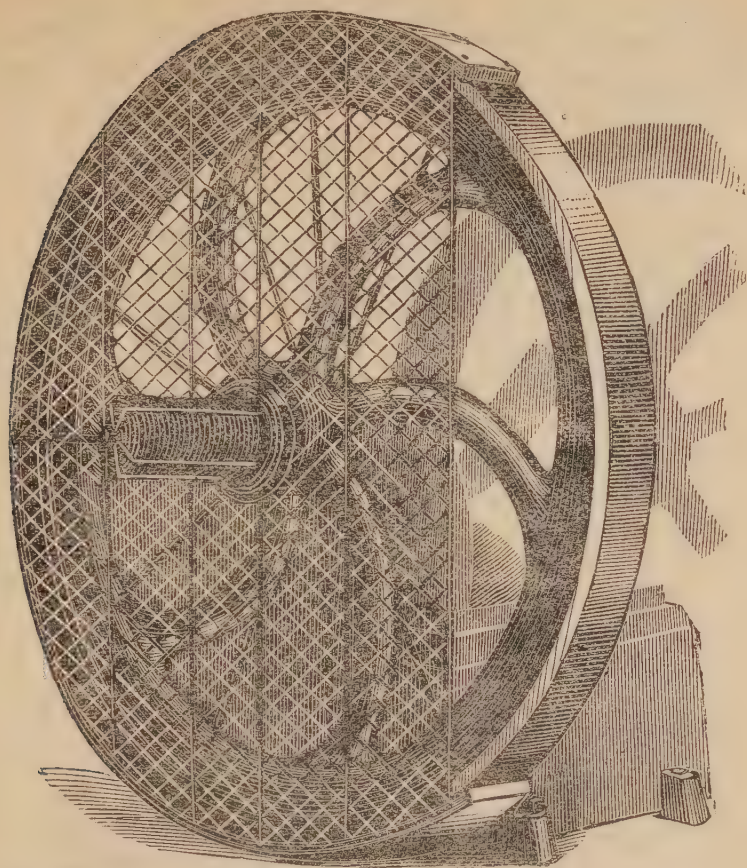




FIG. 2.



"These plates show the guard when the fly-wheel is running and when it has been turned for the purpose of setting the wheel on. As soon as the engine is started, the guard is turned downwards until arrested by a strong stop fixed to the bed of the engine, and then the open part of guard is under the fly-wheel, fig. 1. The end of spindle shaft so often projecting and dangerous is also completely fenced and forms part of the whole moving with it.

"In construction you will observe that the rim of fly-wheel is cased in by rim of guard, that a series of spokes radiate from the boss on the inside and are securely fixed to the rim of guard. The boss is so made as to be quickly removed; the outside is covered with galvanised iron wire, bound to parallel bars, fig. 2, which serve to keep the guard in an unmovable position, so that we have neatness, simplicity, and safety assured; for when the driver wishes to start his engine, he simply moves the guard round and upwards, until it reaches the stop, the open segment will give him access to the fly-wheel. Then, having started, he has only to turn the guard downwards until it comes to the stop in front."

Major Roe describes a mode of fencing gas engines in use in Birmingham:—

"As gas engines are now so largely used, and they are generally started by pulling round the fly-wheel by hand, I wish to bring to your notice a simple appliance which Mr. Henry Lea (of the firm of Lea and Thornbury, consulting engineers, 38, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham) has kindly consented to let me bring before



you. By its use the fly-wheel of a gas engine can be permanently fenced, and in starting need not be touched. I have had the opportunity of seeing it practically used and can vouch for its simplicity and safety.

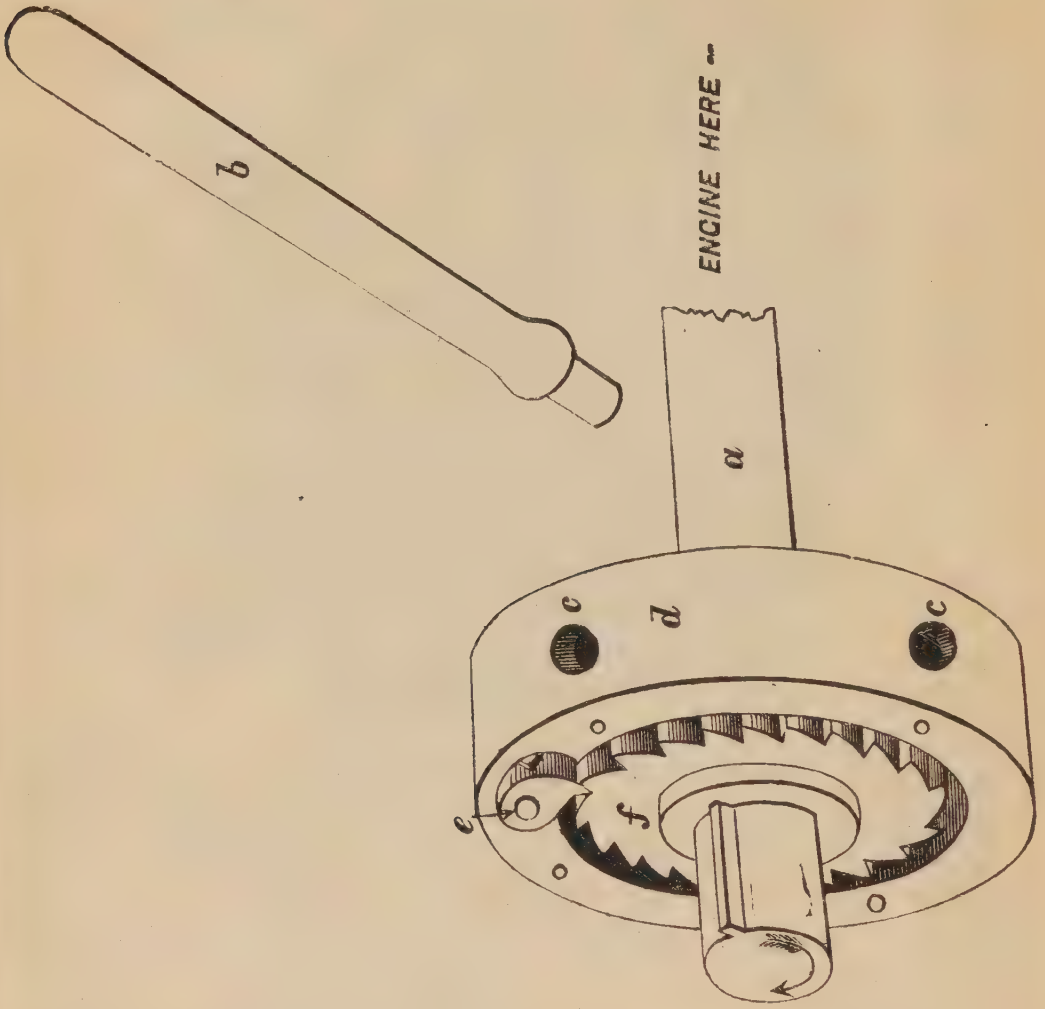


Fig. I.

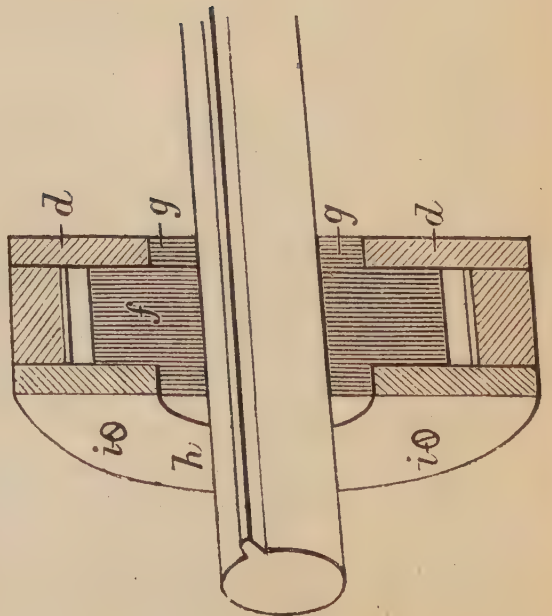


Fig. II.

APPLIANCE FOR STARTING GAS ENGINES BY HAND WITH SAFETY.  
By Messrs. Lea and Thornbury, Consulting Engineers, 38, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.



“Fig. I. has the front corner plate removed to show the construction, *a* is the projecting end of the crank shaft of a gas engine, which requires to be turned by hand in the direction of the arrow in order to start the engine.

“The loose handle *b* is placed in one of four holes, *c*, in the box ring *d*. Two only of these holes are shown. The handle being then pumped up and down, the ring *d* and ratchet *e* receive a reciprocating angular motion of, say,  $45^{\circ}$ .

“At every down stroke of the handle *b* the ratchet *e* engages with the ratchet wheel *f*, which is keyed upon the crank shaft as shown; the latter is thereby turned in the right direction. As soon as the gas explosions begin to put the engine into more rapid motion than that of the hand of the attendant the ratchet wheel *f* revolves freely within the box ring *d* leaving the latter at liberty to be held stationary while the handle is withdrawn.

“Fig. II. (vertical section) shows how the box ring *d* fits upon shoulders or boxes *g* of the ratchet wheel *f*, and how the plate covers *h*, secured by screws *ii*, prevents the box ring from leaving the ratchet wheel. The said cover plate also excludes dirt.”

Mr. Cramp, when referring to the extension of gas engines as a moving power, remarks upon the very dangerous condition in which these engines are sent from the machine makers. He says it often requires repeated visits before satisfactory guards are put up, as all sorts of temporary expedients are resorted to, to obviate the expense of permanent and sound guards. He recommends for adoption the example of the brewers of Burton-on-Trent, whose custom it is to insert in specifications and contracts for new engines “that they shall be fenced to the satisfaction of the Factory Inspector.”

Mr. Lakeman has also induced Mr. Rockhill to perfect a system for stopping shafting and machinery instantly, so that if a person were caught by machinery immediate release would be obtained.

“Another novelty is by the same inventor, and likewise an outcome of conversations I have often had with him.

“We know that frightful accidents have happened to persons by being caught by belts and taken up around shafting.

“A record of two such instances appears this week. One boy was taken up by a strap, thrown upon a circular saw, and was cut to pieces; the other, a lad of 13, who, upon seeing a strap hanging from a revolving shaft, and in attempting to stop it became entangled, was drawn round the shaft and killed, for it was some minutes before the machinery could be stopped and the mangled body extricated. It is possible that had there been one of the appliances fixed, as will be shown, these boys might have been saved.

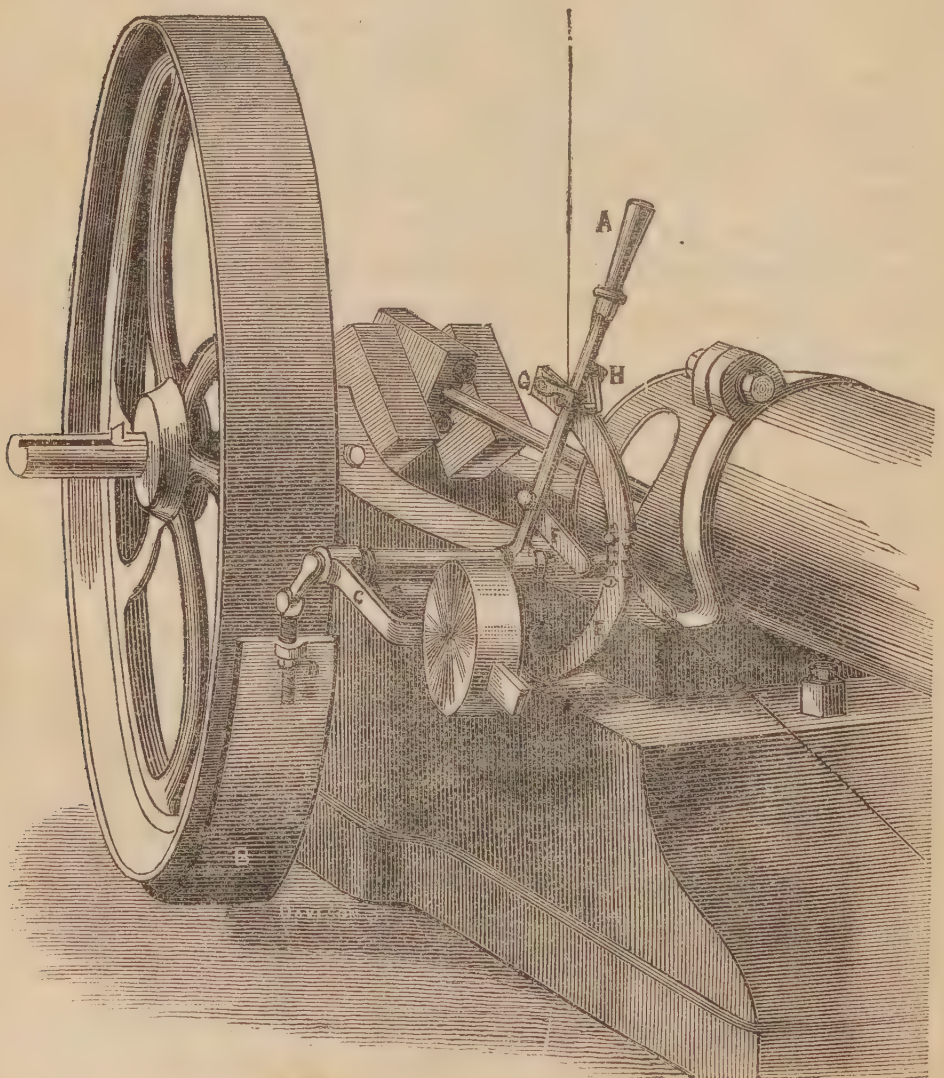
“Mr. Rockhills saw how important it was to have command over machinery driven at high speed, so at first he proposed a



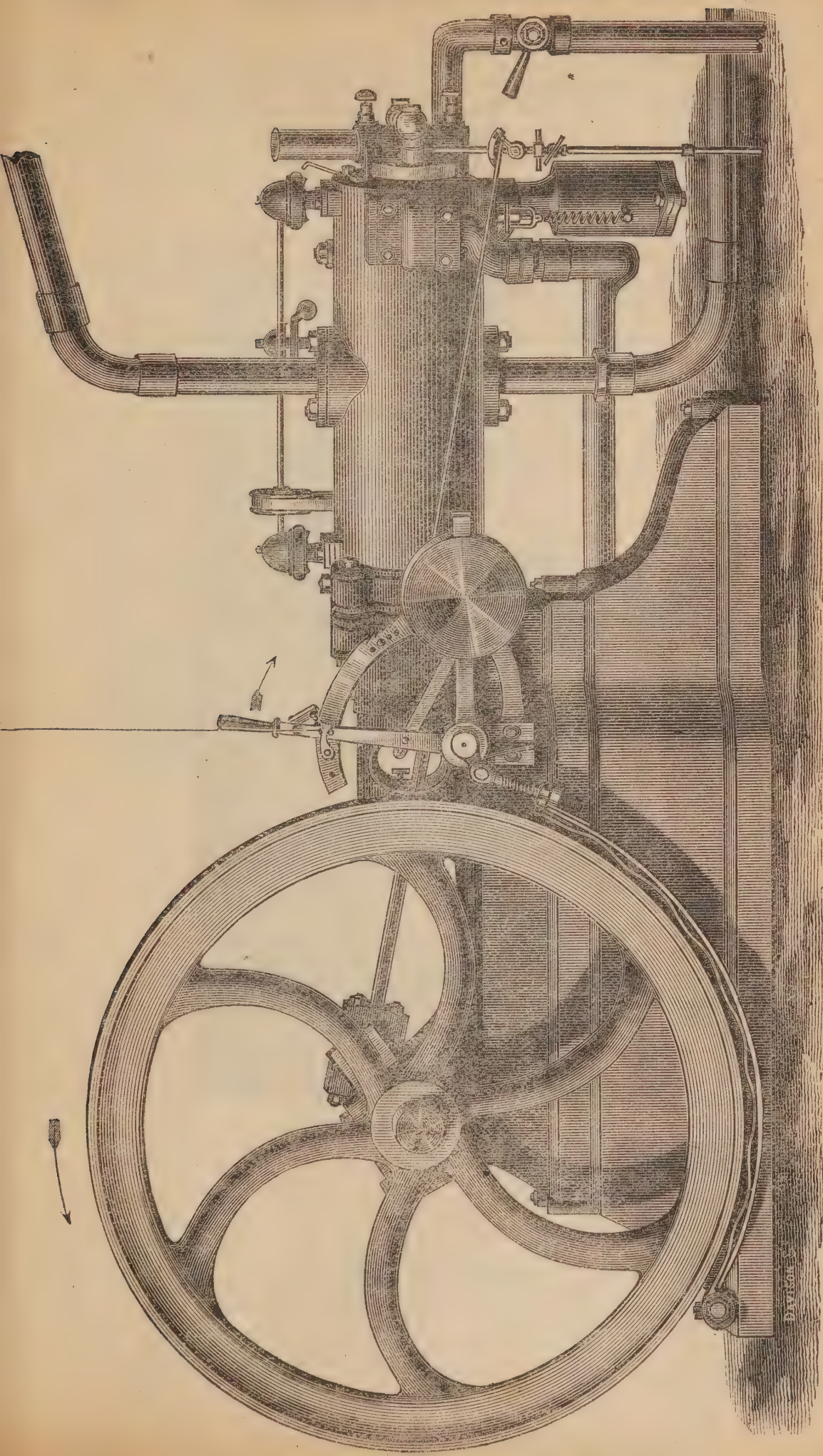
coupling on main shaft so as to shut off power at once from the machinery, *provided he were in the engine room*, but experiment showed that greater results might follow another adaptation.

“A brake was then perfected for gas engines, which will bring all the machinery to an immediate standstill. Its value has been enhanced by attaching an automatic communicator attached to each floor, as shown in plate. It is of the size of a telephone box with a handle outside, which any person can, by moving a quarter circle, upwards or downwards, stop in an instant or set on the whole of the machinery.

“The inventor claims for his patent brake that it does not deface the engine, that its application, though almost instantaneous, neither jars nor strains the engine, that in case of accident the particular machinery can be stopped without leaving the room or calling to an engineer, who, when he had shut off steam or gas, could not stop the machinery at the same instant, that any disarrangement of machinery no matter on what floor or how far distant from the engine can be arrested immediately. In the sectional block the following letters indicate the various parts of the brake, viz. :—







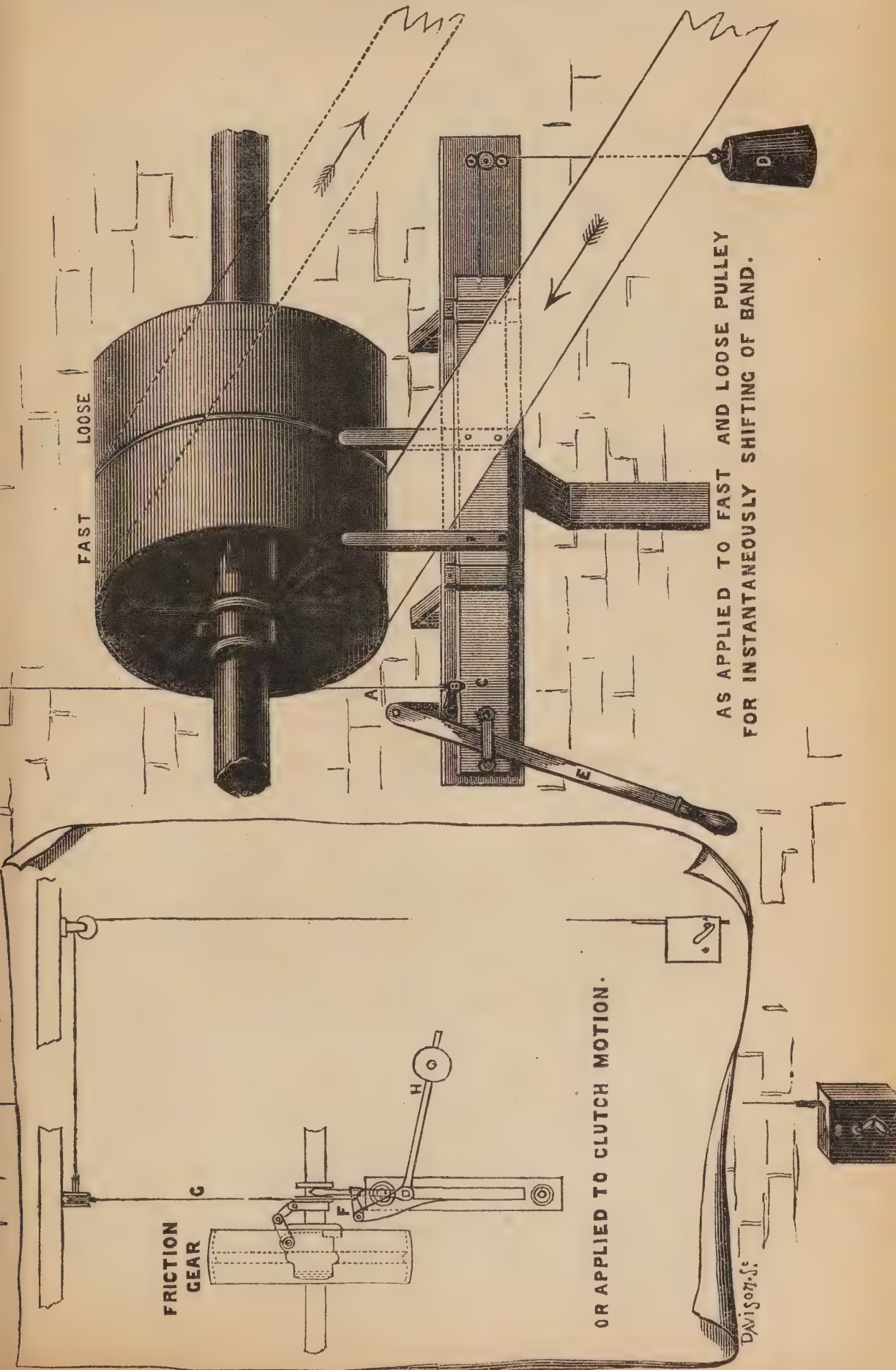


"A, the handle of the lever, for use in engine room. B, the brake. C, the weighted lever. D, the screw point which regulates the pressure of brake. E, the guide with ratchet teeth. F, the slotted crank for turning off gas. G, the catch which holds the lever A, and which upon being raised by the communicator, liberates it and the brake is applied. H, the catch which locks the brake on the guide.

"It will be seen that this useful invention shuts off all the machinery in whatever part of the building the brake is applied, and will be very suitable for small factories; but it was decided to carry this great advantage still further, so that machinery in one room may be stopped without at all interfering with the others.



“Mr Rockhills has also a patent improved method for instantaneously stopping machinery as applied to fast and loose pulley. The block shows reference to the parts indicated by letters.





*For Friction or Clutch Movement.*

"F, the catch. G, the wire attached. H, weighted lever; when liberated by wire G disconnects the coupling.

*Striking gear.*

"A, the wire which is applied to catch. B, the catch which holds the slide C in position. C, the slide with fork which guides the band. D, the weight which moves the slide when catch is lifted. E, the lever worked by hand, which replaces the guide on to fast pulley.

"The handle of the communicator affixed to the wall at any distance from the disconnecter has only to be moved, when, the catch being lifted, the band is instantly shifted to the loose pulley; neither is the engine nor the machinery in any other part of the factory affected but only that portion connected with the pulley in question.

"This means of disconnecting machinery can also be applied to friction or any other clutch motion as seen in the block impression.

"The apparatus can be applied to any shafting, whether driven by steam, gas, water, or wind.

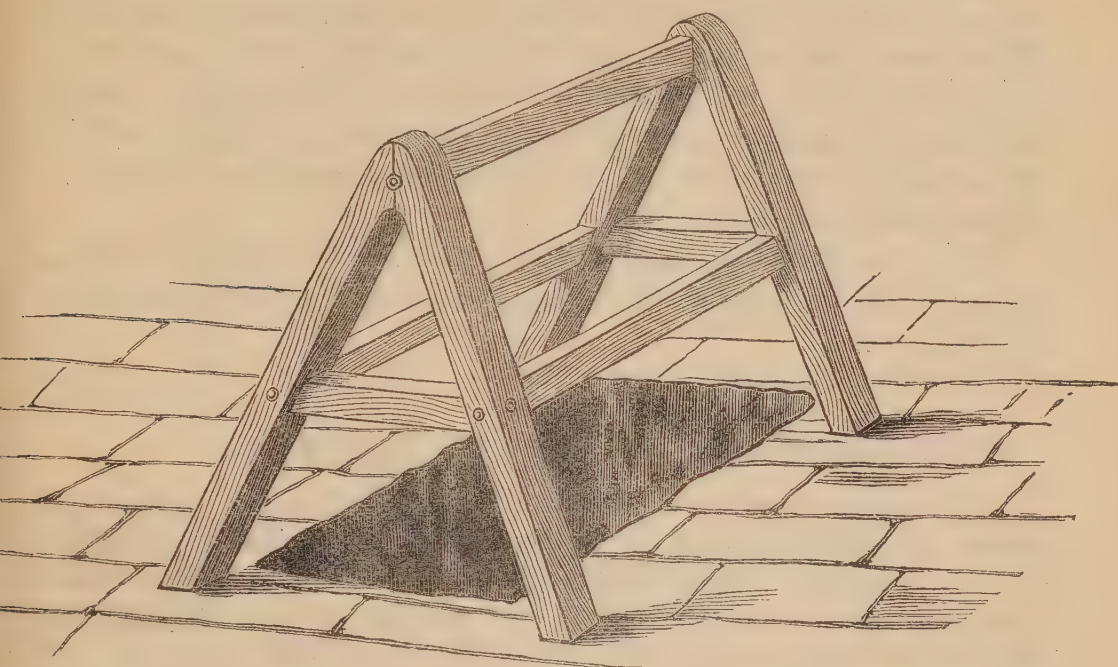
"By the adoption of these inventions an immediate stoppage of machinery can be effected by any person who may be nearest to any machinery in any part of the factory it is to be stopped. There need be no running to engine driver, no looking about for means to do something of importance, perhaps to extricate a person from danger, but the simple pulling of a handle will suffice."

Major Beadon calls attention to very simple means for preventing accidents in connexion with grindstones and pug-beds:

"Grindstones are known to cause many serious injuries, often necessitating loss of two or three fingers, and so on.

"At Her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, some years ago accidents from this cause became so frequent that I had seven, more or less serious, in one month. A great number of stones are used in the yard, and are so much used that they wear away rapidly. The safety, or otherwise, of the person grinding, where the stone has to be used revolving towards him, depends entirely on the rest, on which the tool which has to be ground is held, being kept as close to the surface of the stone as it can possibly be without touching, so that when the tool catches in some inequality of the stone, and is suddenly dragged downwards, the worst that can happen is a slight damage to a finger nail or abrasion of the skin instead of the possible loss of half a hand. Acting upon my suggestion, the Admiral Superintendent arranged that in future it should be one trustworthy man's duty to go about the yard seeing that the rests were kept close up. The number of these accidents

immediately dropped, and they are now comparatively rare and trifling in their nature. Wherever the nature of the grinding admits of it, loose blocks, as rests, are much to be preferred as they offer no resistance when a hitch takes place.



“Great danger exists where the opening into which clay has to be thrown for pugging or mixing, and is flush with the platform on which the men move about. This is especially the case in damp weather, when the clay is rendered even more than usually slippery. I had one terrible case at Aldershot, where a young man lost his leg entirely, and the marvel was that he was not killed. At first the occupier and the workmen declared it would be impossible to carry on the work if the hole were guarded in any way, but after some suggestions on my part, a simple affair, very like a horse used for wood sawing, was adopted, and has been used with most satisfactory results ever since. I have also induced others to adopt some sort of guard in such cases. I need not trouble you with sketches or descriptions of other modifications of these guards, which can be made in wood or iron, or wood and combined, and are capable of endless variety to suit different circumstances, different kinds of clay, &c., &c. Although always at first objected to, it is found, after fair trial, that the clay can be tipped as well with guard as without, and in some cases even better.

“Many serious and fatal accidents occur from stageings or scaffolding used in shipbuilding work, being defective in construction or material; and I have very often found that a little more care, or periodical supervision by foremen would have prevented these accidents. In fact, the carelessness betrayed by the men who construct and work on these structures is astounding.

“Unfortunately, we, the Inspectors, have no power in law in the matter, and can only step in when too late, to point out how slight a measure of precaution might have prevented the possibility of the loss of life. We can suggest of course, but I think our power should go further.”



H.M. Inspector Bignold, who has had charge of the South Wales district, with the assistance of H.M. Junior Inspector Lewis, brought to my notice some apparatus for saving life and limb, and obtained from Mr. Lewis a drawing of one very important adaptation for stopping the machinery in a factory in a few seconds instead of the minutes which are now ordinarily required before machinery can be made to cease to revolve after the steam engine itself has ceased to communicate direct motion.

The apparatus has been fitted to the fly-wheel of the steam engine at the works of the Great Western Railway Company at Swansea.

I annex a drawing.

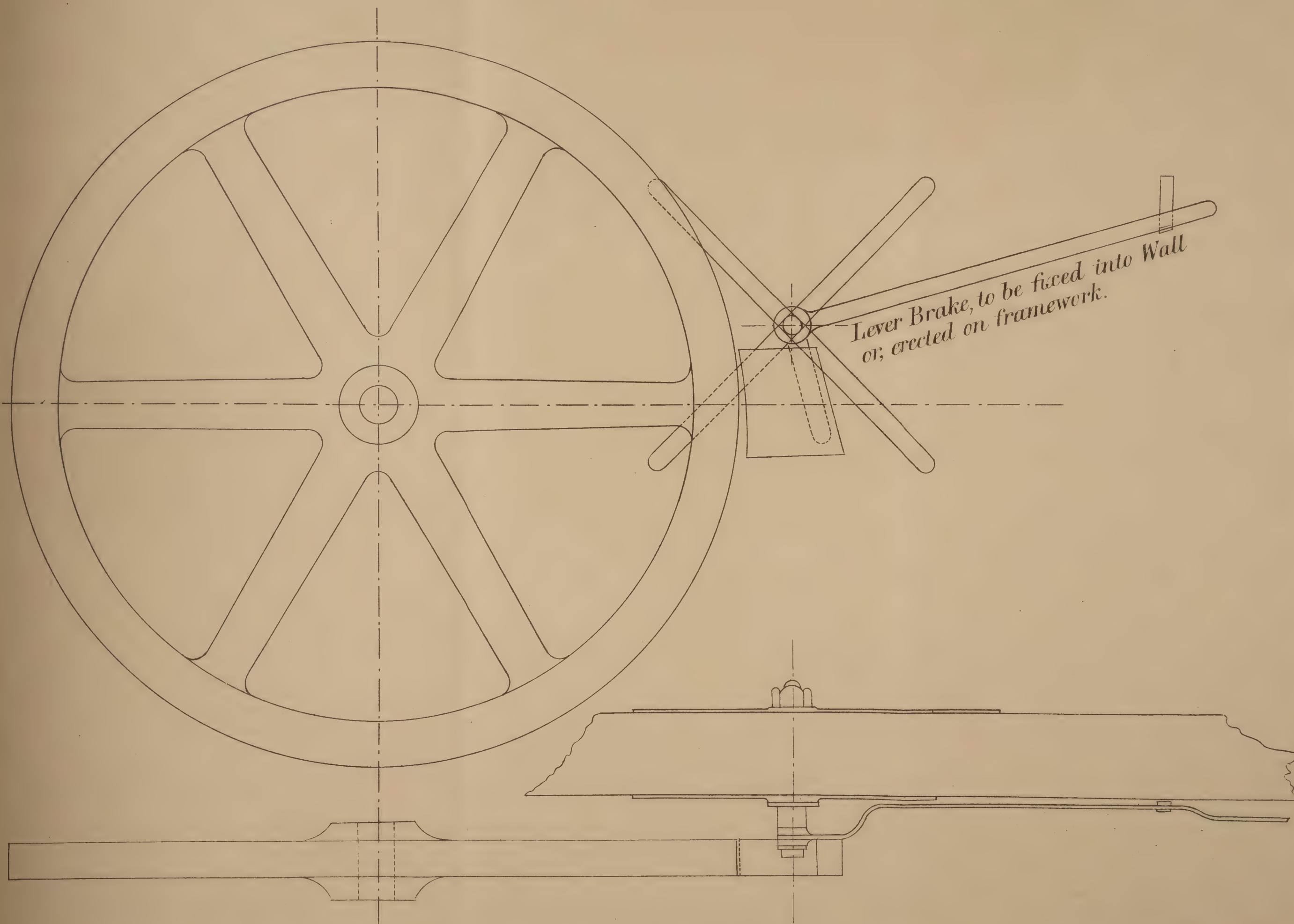
Mr. Lewis thus describes it to Mr. Bignold:—

“The advantage to be gained thereby, should a person be caught and carried round by the main shafting, it would be difficult to over estimate. Upon the day that I tested and timed its effect upon the shafting the fly-wheel was making 250 revolutions per minute, and after steam was shut off, the engine went for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  minutes; but, under the same conditions, by the application of the break, it was stopped in  $10\frac{1}{2}$  seconds. Although the idea of a lever break is old, its application in the direction above referred to should, I venture to think, be urged upon users of machinery as a very necessary adjunct to the engine. The cost is under 20s.”

The readiness of the superintendents at the Great Western Railway Company's works to take advantage of every possible means for preventing accidents has always been conspicuous. At their important works at Swindon very much has been done, and with the most happy results. The certifying surgeon, G. W. Swinhoe, Esq., has specially mentioned in a recent report to me the very noticeable decrease in the number of accidents. He says:—

“I may mention at the end of this year that during the last 12 months we have had unusually few accidents, an accident hospital at New Swindon having been less used than during any other year since its foundation. Although there has been 10 per cent. less time at the works the accidents have fallen off about 50 per cent.”

Mr. Bowling, having charge of the East Metropolitan district, which is fast becoming a very important centre of manufactures, states that since his entering upon his duties there, although there has been an addition of 100 new establishments containing machinery, yet the number of accidents reported has decreased by 50 per cent. as compared with last year. Mr. Bowling has availed himself of every

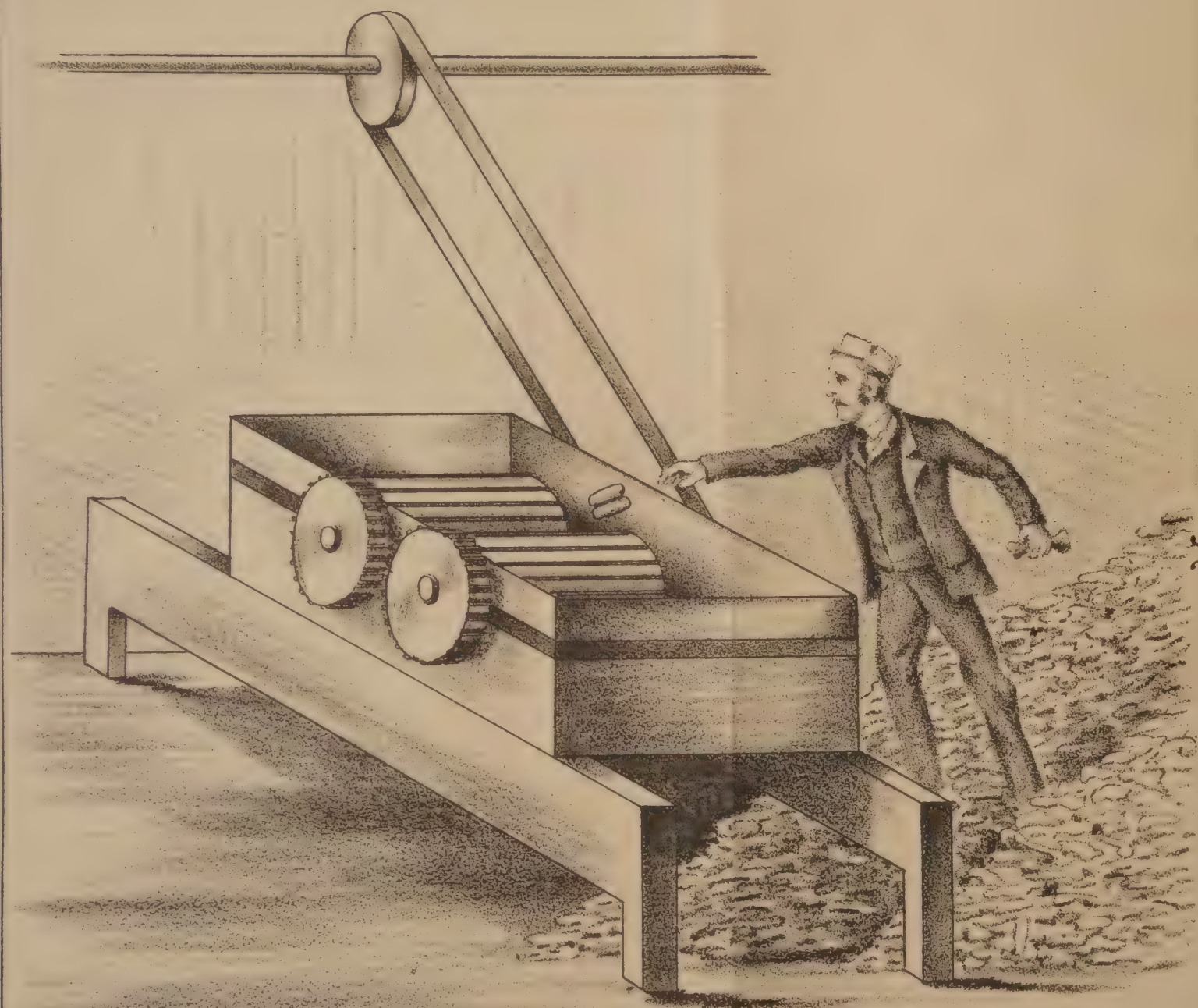




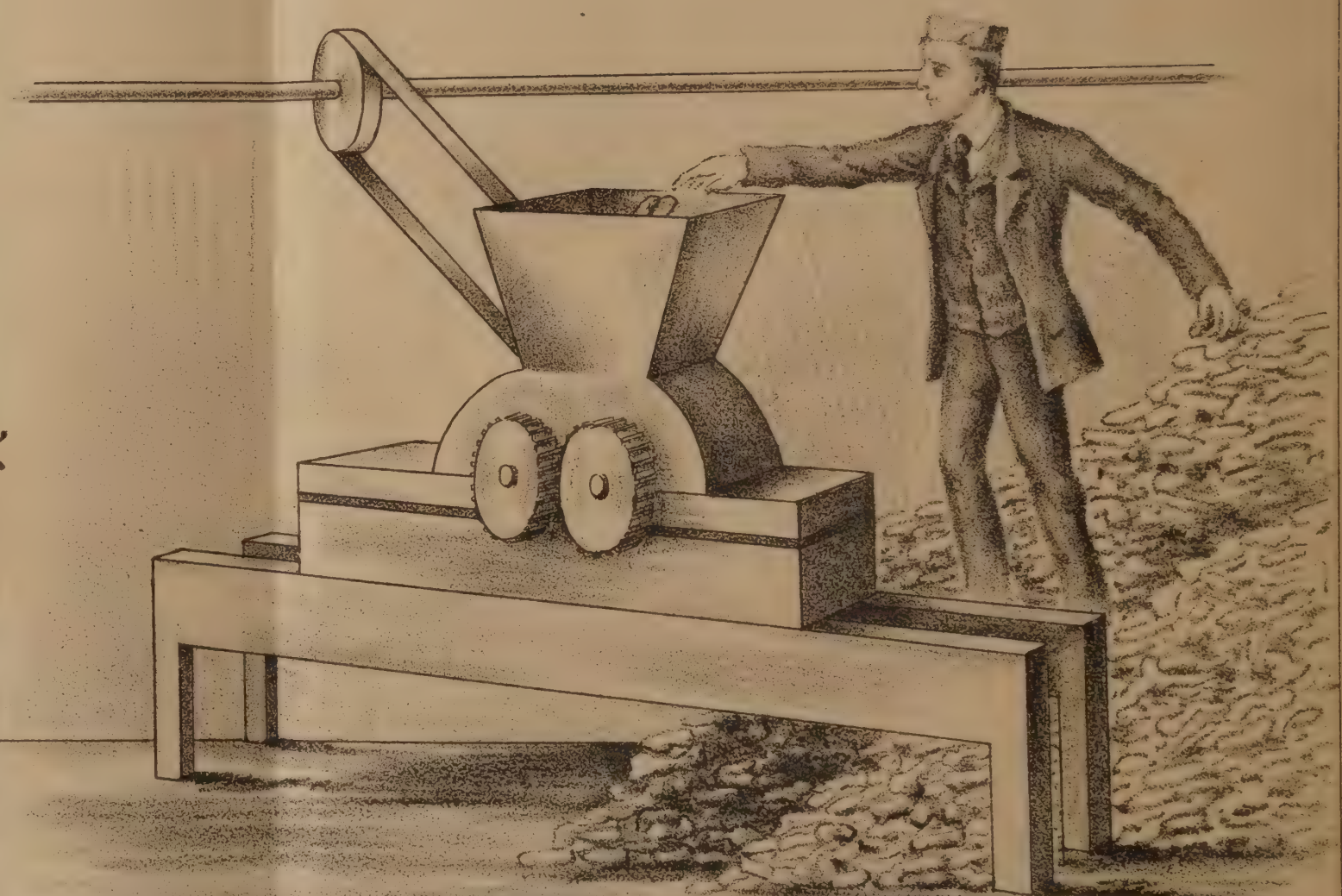








OLD AND DANGEROUS.



NEW AND SAFE.



opportunity of impressing upon manufacturers the imperative duty of providing all possible means of preventing accidents, and I have great pleasure in calling attention to his services in this direction. Some accidents from husk and bark crushing machines having come to light, he has procured the adoption of a simple covering of the very dangerous rollers, which I trust will be now generally adopted. Mr. Bowling has prepared a drawing, which is so simple as not to require explanation. He says:—

“I annex a sketch of a hopper for feeding husk crushers and other similar fluted or toothed rolls, which are fed from above, and from which all danger is removed by the use of this contrivance.”

Mr. Bowling refers also to another instance in which a dangerous machine may be effectually made secure:—

“The danger of working at, or passing near to, automatic spinning machines in hemp and jute spinning mills has lately claimed my attention, as a girl had her arm badly broken in a factory in this district by slipping and coming in contact with the revolving flyer. These machines often make over 1,200 revolutions per minute, and not only does danger arise from any part of the body being brought in contact with them, but it occasionally happens that the heavy bobbins which they carry fly in pieces, generally owing to carelessness in not properly securing the spindles in the sockets.

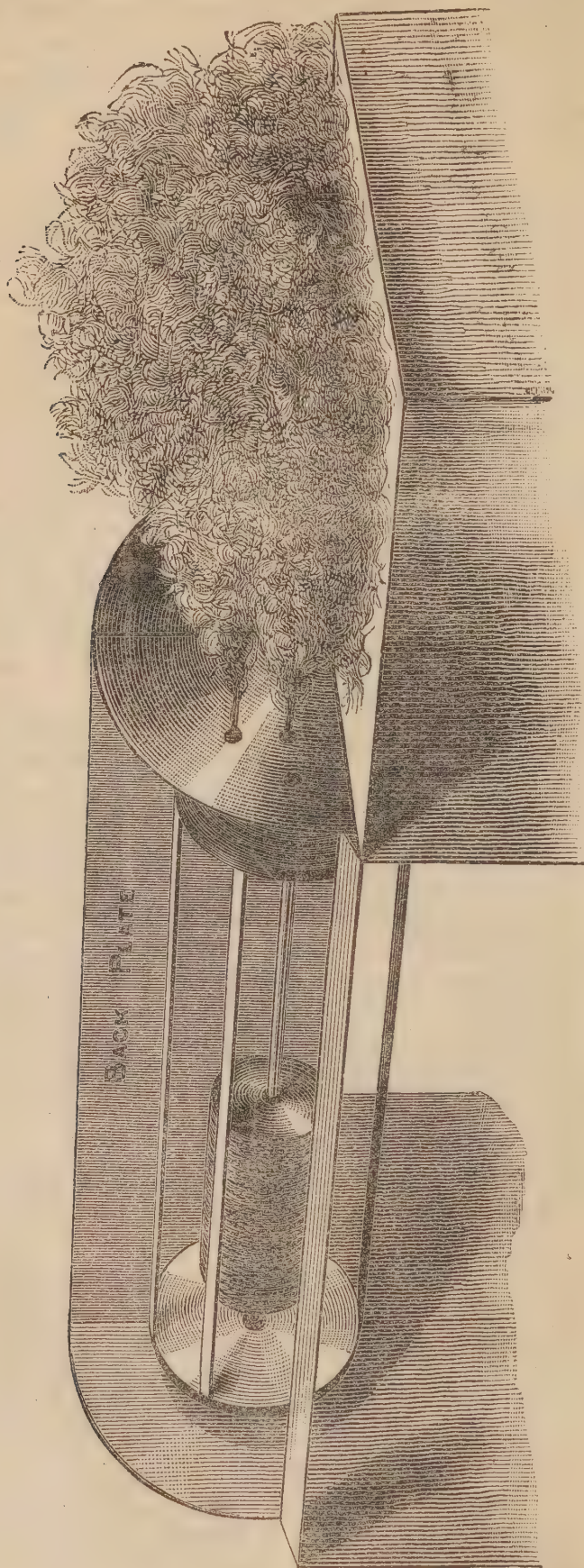
“The difficulty of contriving any guard for these machines is much increased by the fact of the bobbins thus at times breaking away, for such is the force with which they are then propelled that they smash the flyer, and have been known to break the back plate to pieces. This back plate is rather more than half an inch thick of solid metal, and divides the flyer on one side of the machine from that on the other, and it ought to be insisted on that every automatic spinner should be fitted with a back plate, as in case of accident it prevents the broken flyer and bobbin from being hurled across the room. If, however, as has been stated, a broken flyer will even smash the back plate, it seems almost impossible to suggest any guard for these flyers, which, in the event of one breaking, would not be an additional source of danger.

“I have suggested a strong open wirework guard, but I find it most difficult to fit such a guard in a manner which will not impede the workers when putting bobbins on or off or picking up the broken yarn.

“Of course one of the chief points is to prevent the flying of the bobbins, and this can generally be done by having all the machines fitted with a patent catch, as in use at Messrs. Frost's works in the Commercial Road, which does not allow the machine to be started until the spindle, after being withdrawn for any purpose, is shot home fairly into its socket, thus ensuring that it will not slip out and cause the bobbin to fly. What is further wanted is a guard which may be kept over the revolving flyer, easily removable, and which will not be a source of danger should any part of the machine give way, nor impede the movements of the workpeople.



“ I append a sketch of the machinery in question, but my object is only to show the position of the back plate, without which I consider no machine of the kind should be allowed to work.”

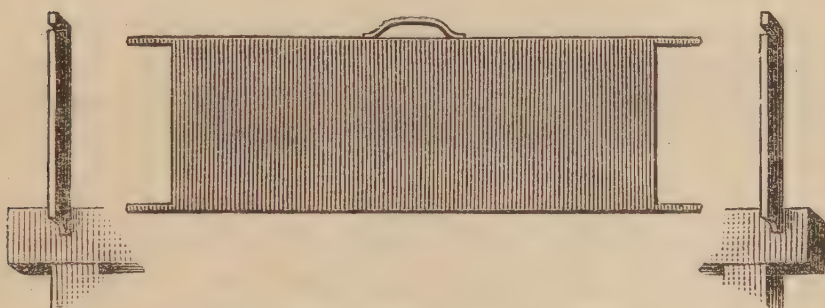


Automatic spinner, showing position of back plate.

Since communicating to me the above details Mr. Bowling has ascertained that a very excellent guard for automatic spinners, which removes most of the danger, has been adopted, from his suggestions, by Mr. J. Davis, of Coborn Road, Bow.

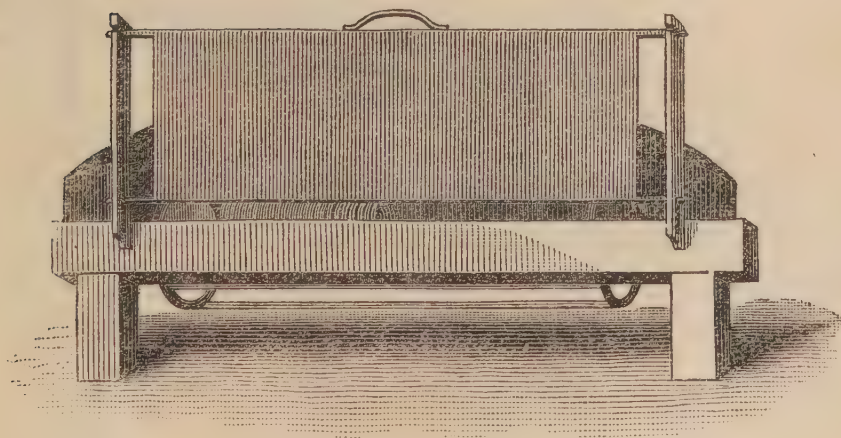
Below is a sketch of this guard, which Mr. Bowling describes as follows :—

“It consists of a steel plate covering the front of the machine when in motion. By slightly lifting this guard the upper pins by which it is secured in its place can be released from the socket or groove in the upper part of the supports. The guard then can be dropped down like a flap hanging by the lower pins (No 3. on below sketch). Mr. Davis intends to fit all his spinners and laying machines with this guard, which will greatly reduce the risk of accident in his factory.”



1.

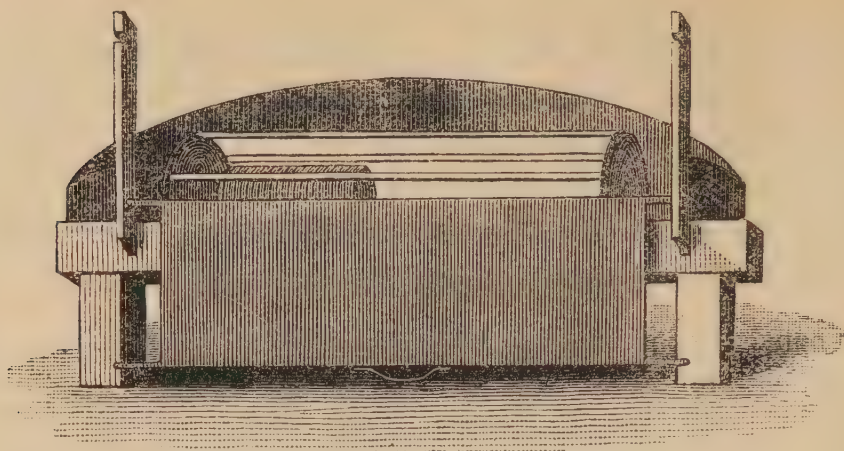
Guard and supports made of steel plate.



2.

Guard in its place protecting revolving flyer.





3.

Guard dropped for removal of bobbin.

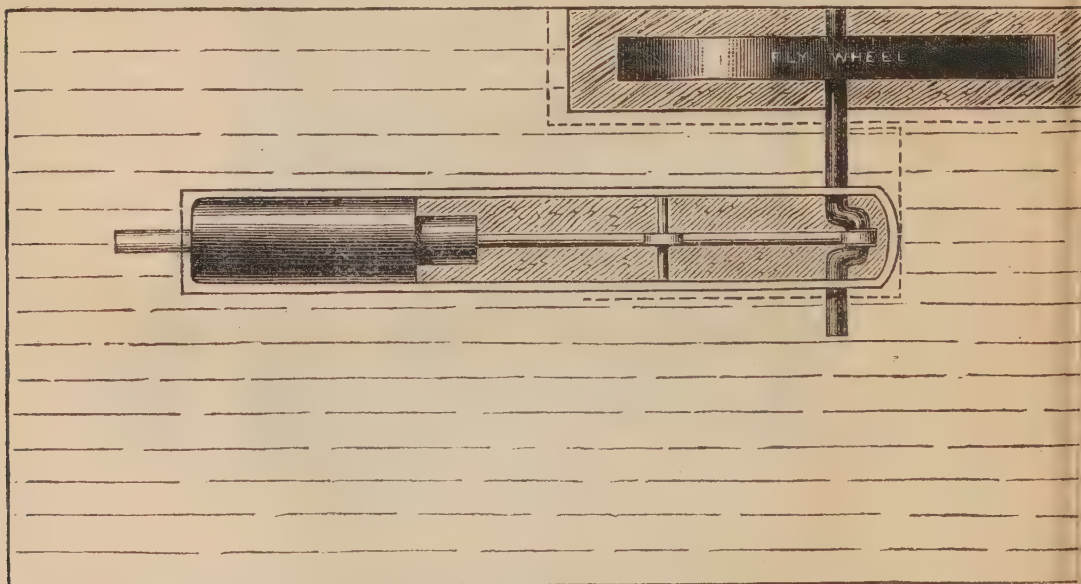
Mr. J. A. Redgrave in his report to me refers to the continued readiness on the part of the majority of occupiers to adopt such suggestions as may be called for by particular circumstances. He then says:—

“Among these I may quote the large engineering firms and the southern railway companies.

“The necessity for fencing engines is so obvious, and the Engine method of protection so simple, that few words are needed on the point.

“A rail, nearly breast high, should run along the bed, starting from the slide, round the elbow of the crank, along the shaft, and then back along the fly-wheel into the wall, this rail should be at least a foot away from any moving part of the engine, and should be removable where necessary.

The fly-wheel should be railed off on the inside of the engine in a similar manner.



Ground outline of position of engine and fly-wheel in engine room; the dotted line denotes the position of the necessary railing.

“ Especially is it requisite to provide a hand rail in the cog pits of oil, seed, corn, and cement mills, as access to these and the passage through them are narrow and confined, and the continuous work necessitates visits while the gearing is in motion. Cog-pits.

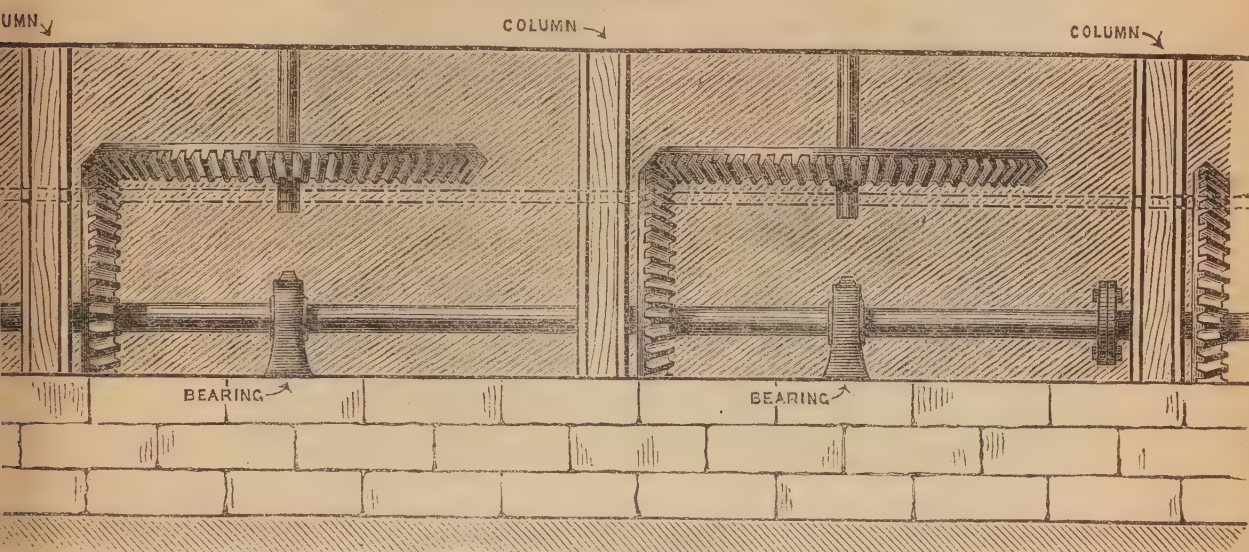
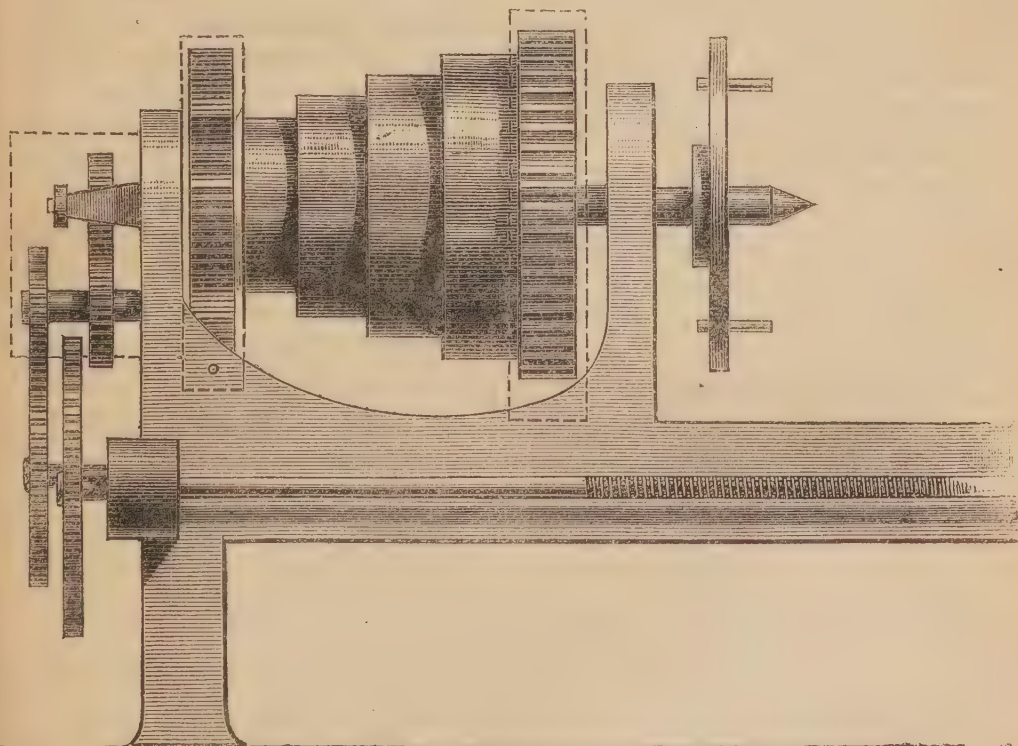


Diagram to give an idea of the gear in a cog-pit, rail in dotted line.

“All cog wheels, bevelled or otherwise, should be covered at the side on which they travel inwards towards each other; movable guards can be fixed in all cases where access to gearing wheels is necessary; friction pulleys should also be treated in a similar manner.”

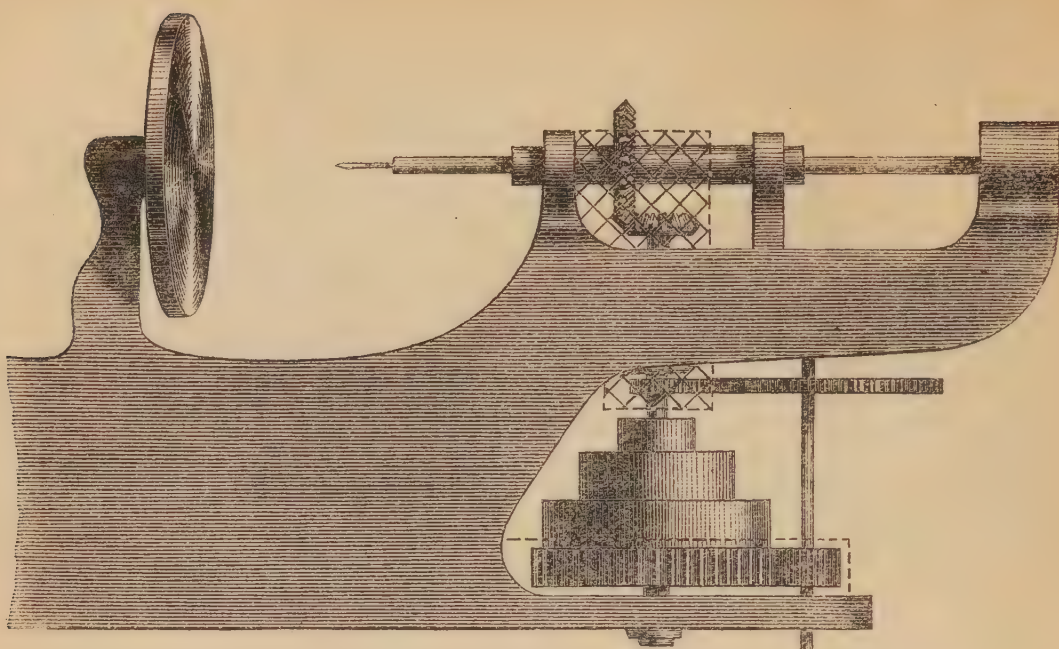
Cogged gear  
ing wheels.

Friction  
pulleys.



Driving gear of lathe; parts to be fenced in dotted lines.





Rough draft of the parts of a drilling machine that should be fenced ;  
fencing in dotted lines.

Mr. Cameron, H.M. Inspector for the North of Ireland, has, upon the whole, a favourable report to make as to the fencing of machinery. His report is as follows:—

“ Reverting to the ordinary scutch mills, of which, at present, there are so many, I remark that the requirements of the Act with regard to the fencing of their very dangerous machinery have been complied with—I may say satisfactorily. Consequently, serious accidents, which used to be only too common, have materially decreased. And yet, although proprietors are quite ready, and even eager, to recognise this, and, where all the fencing is perfect, to animadvert on the enormity of any different state of things, one is not unfrequently met with proof of practically an utter disregard of what are admitted to be probable consequences by these same proprietors. It is disappointing, but, I am glad to say, not very general. A mill perfectly fenced and leaving nothing to be desired—secure railing round the water wheel and a complimentary appreciation of efforts on the part of proprietor and inspector—absence, and a subsequent visit reveals a state of things almost as in the old time and before fencing was heard of! either the machinery broke down, and covers, &c., were removed and lost during the process of repair; or, the fencing having been removed, lies broken and useless in a corner, no one having taken the trouble to put it again into position. In these cases a new waterwheel seemingly dispenses with any necessity for new railings, the old guards having been destroyed during its erection. There is, however, always a pleased demand that ‘your Honor’ should admit that things were all right before, and a deprecating smile greets the query as to whether aught has happened to render the existing machinery innocuous. However, these are but incidents; and considering the remoteness of these mills, and the disinclination towards any additional trouble or expense, I do

consider the general condition of scutch mills in the north to be satisfactory.

"I note that you desire some special mention of the fencing generally adopted in the district. I have referred to the scutch mills, and my remarks apply as well to small corn mills, &c. The larger flour mills having had, the most of them, new machinery recently introduced, this machinery, and the mill gearing, &c., has been well secured, and the necessity for this is, I think, appreciated and understood.

"In the bleach mills much has been done, and well done. I have not required very much protection to be afforded in the beetling houses, where only one or two adult men are engaged, and where the gearing is often so placed as to be out of the way. As a matter of fact, accidents are of very rare occurrence in works of this class. At the same time, where the driving wheels, &c. abut on the passages, in every case I ask that these should be securely railed in, and where shafting is more than ordinarily exposed, that it should be covered. From the horizontal shafting of 'dyeing becks' there has been within my experience several accidents, and this shafting, I consider, should in every instance be completely covered in.

"The fencing necessary in the ordinary flax spinning mill is so well understood as to call for only passing mention, and the recognition that it is universally adopted in the North of Ireland. I have for years placed great importance on the complete covering in of the pinion wheels of the draft gearing of spinning frames; and to this, I may say, is due the comparative cessation of accidents, which were of almost weekly occurrence, the loss of fingers and finger joints by children employed at the frames. Many managers who at one time saw no reason for the adoption of this special safeguard have since dwelt on its importance and the benefit derived has been really marked. My experience generally leads me to advocate in all cases of gearing wheels, small or large, that their intake should be guarded. This can never lead to inconvenience, and is always a preventative. In the engine rooms in the district I have thought it right to advise that there should be a railing round the beam loft, and this has been done universally.

"Weaving factories have in almost every instance adopted shuttle guards, either the wing guard, or, perhaps more generally, the bar guard. From time to time improvements upon this last guard come under my notice; but I detect an unwillingness to introduce any which depend on the accurate working of machinery, as being liable to get out of order and to trespass on the labour and time of mechanics. Mr. Robert Smyth, of Tullyelmes, Armagh, has quite recently introduced an improved automatic shuttle guard, particulars of which I beg to enclose as being of some interest. I have seen this guard at work, and have heard a good account of it, although practical experience with regard to it has yet to be acquired, and by one firm an objection was taken on the ground of the machinery possibly going out of order, and thus demanding an undue amount of attention. In many of the weaving factories



in the North of Ireland the Anderson Foundry Pirm binding machines are in use. The occurrence of one fatal and two severe accidents drew my attention to the necessity for some guard being placed over the traversing horizontal shaft, and this is now generally covered in.

“In foundries I find it useful to cause movable guards to be placed on the gearing wheels of turning lathes; and that the gearing wheels of drilling machines should be fenced.

“In large hem-stitching establishments it is very important that every care should be taken for the completely securing of horizontal shafting beneath the machines. Where this shafting is simply boxed in the covers not unusually become, after a time, broken or displaced, and special attention to their condition is a necessity. The fencing in each side of the shafting and shutting it out completely is, perhaps, the best and least troublesome, as it is the most generally used.

“I consider that of recent years, and owing no doubt to recent legislation, the whole subject of secure fencing has attained increased importance in the eyes of occupiers. Much, I am happy to recognise, is done, and readily done, for the sake of humanity; and where the higher motive may, perhaps, halt a little, a possibility of legal contingencies renders some assistance. I, myself, regard the subject as second in importance to none of the many which come under our notice as Inspectors of factories; and albeit that employes themselves are frequently the most difficult to convince, and the slowest to appreciate protection, if it in any way interfere with an acquired routine, yet immunity from accident is a boon which very certainly obtains in the end both recognition and gratitude, and as certainly yields an abiding satisfaction to all concerned in its creation.”

Mr. Richmond, H.M. Inspector for Liverpool and North Wales, reports upon some fatal accidents in his district:—

“Last year, with reference to accidents which had occurred through the bursting of emery wheels, I quoted the regulations for their use laid down by the Sanite Company. In prosecuting further inquiries as to emery wheels, I was informed at the Victory Printing Machine Company's Works, Liverpool, that they had for long adopted a precaution which, in their experience, avoided the probability of the bursting of wheels. All their wheels are made  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch deeper in the centre than on the circumference with flanges hollowed to fit.

“Several accidents having occurred through shaft ends, so frequently left protruding on gas engines and some machines, I have noticed a very simple guard at the flock works of Messrs. Raws and Sons, Liverpool, which is most effectual, viz., a tin cup, fitting sufficiently close to the shaft end to revolve with it, but which, as soon as caught hold of, ceases to revolve in the hand, while the shaft continues to revolve inside.

“With regard to general accidents, I find the same constant recurrence of those causing loss of fingers and hands through cog-

wheels, rollers, pressing and stamping machines ; I have had 51 such reported to me during the year.

“ I wish all makers of machinery could be forced to send out guards as part of the machines. I have been glad to notice a tendency that way in some few instances, especially as regards the mitre or cog-wheels of drilling machines. Circular saws have been the cause of 12 accidents, one of which proved fatal ; and hoists are responsible for four fatal accidents out of ten. I have in former years remarked on the number of accidents which might be attributed to attempting to replace belts on to the driving pulleys whilst in full motion. These accidents often happen owing to the absence of loose pulleys and proper gearing for regulating straps. I am glad to find a sensible diminution in this class of accidents during the year, only one accident out of seven resulting in death. The most disastrous accidents during the year have been (1) at the Pant Glâs Slate Quarry near Llangollen, where, on February 22nd, three men were killed by an enormous fall of rock under which they were working, this quarry being exceptionally dangerous owing to the formation of the slate bed, the rock overhanging at an angle of  $60^{\circ}$  : (2) at the Dinorwic Slate Quarries, where, on May 18th, and again on June 16th, two men were killed after blasting operations : (3) at the Brymbo Steel Company's Works, near Wrexham, where, on October 30th, three men were killed and five injured by the breaking of a large fly-wheel, 23 feet in diameter, and weighing over 30 tons. The engine drove the rolling mills and was fitted with an ordinary stop valve and also an equilibrium throttle valve connected with the governors. Soon after starting in the morning the engine ‘ran away’ and got beyond control. The engine man tried to shut off steam at the throttle valve, but failing to check the engine, went up the stop ladder to shut off steam at the stop valve, but meanwhile the fly-wheel, having increased in speed from about 60 to 250 revolutions per minute, burst. I was at the works soon after the accident and examined the engine. I found that the spindle on the top of the throttle valve was bent, and the governors also about 4 inches out of the straight ; on uncovering the valve it was found to be only about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch open. Several theories were put forward by the different witnesses as to why the engine ‘ran away’ ; some thought the engine man must by mistake have opened the throttle valve further instead of closing it, and then, thinking it would not act, went to the stop valve. The engine man himself attributed it to water getting in the valve and forcing it open, so as to bend the spindle and prevent him closing the valve in consequence. Personally I am inclined to think that owing to too much steam the speed of the engine increased rapidly, and this getting beyond control of the governors would cause them to lift ; the consequence would be that the equilibrium valve being suddenly closed with a jar would bend the spindle and prevent the valve being quite closed. The valve being found to be only  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch open afterwards shows that the man did actually close the valve as far as the bent spindle would allow. Meanwhile, the fly-wheel having



attained a frightful velocity would not be immediately checked by the closing of the valve, and this led the engine man to think it was not acting and to go up to the stop valve; but the fly-wheel, being unable to bear the strain caused by the immense velocity, broke before the shutting of the valve had acted upon it. The inquest, which was attended also by Mr. P. Samson, one of the consultative staff of the Board of Trade, lasted nearly seven hours; but the jury in returning a verdict of accidental death were unable to decide the cause of the engine running away.

“In reference to this terrible accident, through the breaking of a large fly-wheel, I have made inquiries from practical engine minders, and, from examination of similar engines, I have formed, in consequence, a very strong opinion that steam should not be ordinarily shut off at the throttle valve, but that the gearing in general use for shutting off steam should be attached to the stop valve and be within reach of the engine man from the floor of the engine room. There is no doubt whatever that the fly-wheel ran away through something going wrong with the throttle valve, and this is generally the case when the engine gets beyond control. It follows, of course, that the throttle valve being out of order the engine man could not close the valve by means of the gearing for screwing it down, and which was in ordinary use for shutting off steam. Had proper means for closing the stop valve been within reach of the engine man and in ordinary use for shutting off steam, the accident would, I think, have been avoided. As it was, the man lost valuable time by attempting to screw down the throttle valve when he was used to shut off steam every day; as this did not act, he then had recourse to the stop valve, but in order to do this he had to place and mount a step ladder. The less the throttle valve is meddled with the better, and if means for closing it are attached to it, these should not be those in ordinary use for shutting off steam.”

From the nature of the occupations in Birmingham there are not so many serious accidents as in the neighbouring iron districts, yet the Inspectors, Mr. Knyvett and Major Roe, have done much to impress upon manufacturers the necessity of protecting the minor machinery.

Mr. Knyvett reports:—

“The principal industries in my district comprise gunmaking, copper and wire rolling, the manufacture of pens, pins, needles, and fishing tackle, of nails and screws, and, finally, the various processes connected with brass casting, polishing, and finishing.

“In the factories dealing with these industries there is comparatively little scope for any novelty or improvement in the direction of fencing machinery, this latter mainly consisting of the engine, the ordinary mill gearing, and in connexion with the latter, lathes for drilling, polishing, &c., drilling machines, stamps of all sizes and kinds, and in the smaller trades special machines (as in rivet or pin making) for shaping and finishing these articles.

“The fences and guards used for engines, mill gearing, lathes, and drilling machines are so invariably alike, and are, I think, so incapable of variation, that there is nothing worthy of remark or description applicable to them, unless that with respect to drilling machines. I have induced manufacturers, in most cases, to counter-sink, or at any rate shorten, the set-screws fixing the tool in the chuck, these screws forming a source of danger which is too often overlooked, but which has, on one occasion not long ago, caused a fatal accident in my district.

“Lifts, circular saws, and shears are all sources of great danger, but are probably met with in other districts more frequently than in mine; indeed, I have had no accident from a lift since I came to Birmingham four years ago. I find that masters and men alike are afraid of using fast and loose pulleys for circular saws, that plan leading to carelessness on the part of the men as to the saw; and that they prefer the adoption of Mr. Lakeman’s or of some similar guard, although the use of guards for circular saws is not so general as I could wish.

“The large firms are generally fitting a hood, or if not that, a semi-circular bar, on to jaw-shears which falls over, or round, the mouth of the shears when these are not in use, and can be thrown back so as to lie on the top jaw of the shears when required. Owing to the construction of the gearing it is often impossible to stop these shears at short notice, or without interfering with other machinery; and it is particularly desirable that, placed as these shears often are in cramped spaces, and amidst the *débris* of ‘strap,’ which causes men to trip and stumble, they should either be thrown out of gear when not in use, or be effectually guarded.”

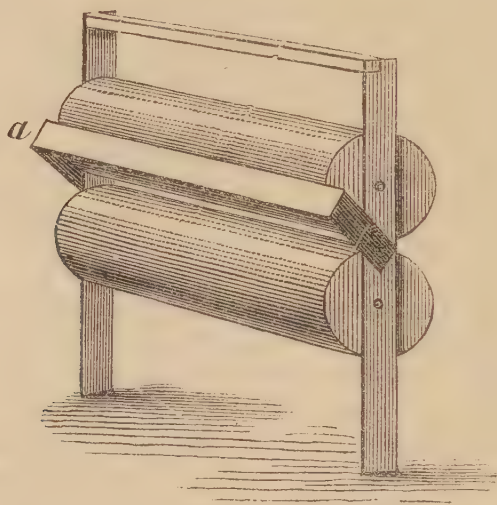
#### Major Roe reports:—

“In a district where women are so largely employed at stamps and presses, it is not to be wondered at that so many accidents occur from these machines, but although they are generally of a slight nature, a pinched finger or loss of one, I cannot but remark that they are most frequently caused by the carelessness of the sufferers themselves; they neglect to use a tool for taking out the work, and in using a finger instead often lose it. In the case of a lad who lost his hand a few months ago, I made special inquiries into the mode of working such machines, and had the advantage of the experience of a large maker of them placed at my disposal. The work is generally ‘piece work’ and so any alteration in the machine which presumedly curtails the output is resented by the workpeople themselves; but the maker I refer to says that by replacing the treadle which puts the machine in motion by a hand lever, work can be done as rapidly (after practice) and at about a diminution of half the risk of the treadle. I have endeavoured to get these levers introduced and in some cases machines have been altered and I hope that ultimately the adoption of a hand lever instead of a treadle may become more universal. I believe the reason the treadle leads to so many accidents is that the foot presses



it unconsciously or when the attention of the worker is called away from his work, and they are often set to work so easily that the slightest pressure sets the machine in motion.

“The accidents by rolls, often very severe ones, can be reduced by fixing an iron bar at a convenient distance across and in front of the rolls, in many cases without interfering with the working of the machine; also in like manner the opening between the top bar of the machine and the top roller can be so closed. *See a in sketch.*”



Before leaving the subject of accidents I wish to call attention to the accidents in quarries.

With respect to these accidents I fear there are many occurring in quarries of which we have cognisance that do not come under our notice, and others occurring in quarries which are not under any supervision.

Quarries are of two kinds: those in which steam or water power is employed, and those in which no power is used.

The first are non-textile factories, and all the provisions of the Factory Act apply to them.

The second are workshops if children or young persons or women are employed, and in that case only fatal accidents are required to be reported; if no children or young persons are employed, then the Factory Act does not apply, and fatal accidents are not reported.

There are many fatal accidents in such quarries which do not come to our knowledge.

There being but little machinery in quarries, the accidents are chiefly caused by the falling of rock, or explosion of charges.

Of the 45 accidents of which I have received notice the following is a *resumé* :—

Twenty-five, all male adults, were fatal, thus caused :—

The falling of rock upon them	-	-	14
Explosion while blasting	-	-	5
Breaking of chain	-	-	1
Caught by waggon	-	-	2
Falling down the quarry	-	-	3

Forty-one were male adults, three lads, and one child.

Seventeen of the fatal accidents occurred in the quarries of North Wales. In every case the Inspector, Mr. Richmond, or the junior Inspector, Mr. Pearson, has attended the inquest, but, in the present state of the law, the Inspector of Factories has no authority to insist upon special means for the prevention of accidents.

Mr. Richmond, in his report, makes the following suggestions :—

“ While visiting the slate quarries of North Wales my attention has frequently been drawn to the dangerous proximity, in many quarries, of the tramway lines to the edge of the galleries. In any legislation which may take place I think provision should be made that no lines should be within at least 3 feet of the edge. At Lord Penrhyn’s slate quarries, Bethesda, there is a rule that tramways shall be 6 feet from the edge, while very salutary provision is also made as to the width of the galleries themselves.”

The fencing of mill gearing and machinery in flour mills has had a great deal of attention since the passing of the Act, 1878. Both are most complicated and frequently crowded into narrow spaces, along low ceilings, only a few feet from the floor and actually in the way of men doing the ordinary work of the mill. Having from the terms of previous Factory Acts been free from the necessity of fencing any mill gearing, unless children, young persons, or women were liable to come into contact therewith, there has been a great deal of objection to be overcome from the proprietors.

Mr. Whympers draws attention to the use of wire netting as obviating some of the objections which are made to covering over cogwheels with iron casings. He says :—

“ In the case of much of the gearing for which railings or barriers have been generally used as a protection, and also for the sides of machines on which are a number of small cogwheels or other dangerous appliances, I have been struck by the efficiency of wire netting of sufficient strength when made into a screen or cage in front of or around the danger. Among its advantages is



that, unlike a rail, it cannot, if raised high enough from the floor, be got over or under, and that it can be applied in almost close contact to the gearing, thus economising space. Railings and barriers are in most cases little more than warnings to people not to get too near the object which is supposed to be protected. People can get over or under them if they like. But the wire netting when properly fitted does more than this. It allows them no possibility of doing anything of the sort. It was largely and very satisfactorily used in the Exhibition, 1885 (Inventions), when notwithstanding the quantity of machinery in motion, there happened but two or three slight accidents."

The following report of H.M. Inspector Gould may be considered as applicable to other localities besides his district, which includes the western portion of the metropolis, with Middlesex, Berks, and parts of Buckinghamshire:—

"At the introduction of the present Factory Act, flour and grist mills were considered as being almost outside its jurisdiction. As a matter of fact, there is no class of works which requires closer supervision—at all events in one particular—than that mentioned. In the employment of young persons there is little irregularity; as very few protected hands are ever employed in them. On the other hand, the fencing of engines, waterwheels, and mill gearing was often entirely neglected.

"The large flour mills in the neighbourhood of London have been fitted with all modern appliances, and were in a comparatively safe condition; but in the country the machinery arrangements were almost always unsatisfactory.

"Waterwheels were constantly found entirely unprotected; horizontal shafting, running at a high rate of speed, was often fixed at an elevation of no more than five feet from the floor; upright shafting frequently passed through several floors, absolutely uncased.

"Crown wheels (horizontal wheels of large diameter, into which a small cog-wheel runs at right angles) were placed sometimes in dangerously exposed positions; main gearing was found to be arranged, as if purposely to invite an accident.

"Taking the case of waterwheels, at a first visit to a flour mill it used to be the exception to find any fencing, properly so called, put up near them. The chances of accidents, of course, were diminished in flour mills by the fact that but a small number of hands is employed in them in proportion to the extent of the machinery, and to the space in which the processes are carried on. Often in small buildings, one man looks after the whole work for hours together. But in respect of fencing risky shafting, &c., &c., it does not do to depend upon the paucity of the numbers who may be exposed to danger. It is the unexpected which generally happens; and accidents in flour mills, when they do occur, are almost always of a severe, and often of a fatal, character.

"You must allow for a man being fuddled by drink, for sudden illness, for his foot slipping (and in flour mills the floor is always

greasy), for his attention being called suddenly off his work, when standing near a dangerous place. Of course, this remark does not apply solely to flour mills.

"I remember within a small area in Yorkshire five enginemen being killed by their own engines within 18 months, and of these five four were certainly experts, and in no case was the factory in which the accident happened a flour mill.

"The difficulty in effecting improvements (so far as safety goes) in a large number of existing flour and grist mills has been chiefly owing to the faulty construction of the buildings themselves. I have seen a grist mill, for instance, built apparently with no other object than that of providing employment for a coroner's jury.

"There are two rules, which, in my opinion, ought invariably to be adhered to, not merely in flour mills, but in all classes of factories, in order to lessen the danger of accidents: (1) All main horizontal shafting should be fixed at a minimum height of six feet from the ground (except, of course, in works such as diamond cutting, where the necessity of the manufacturing process requires it to be low down, when it has always been my habit to insist upon its being properly fenced), and (2) to all pulleys or riggers on main shafting strap hooks should be added depending either from the ceiling or from a beam parallel with such shafting; in order to catch the belt when it comes off the pulley *so that in no case can it ever rest on the shaft itself*. This plan is almost invariably adopted in the textile districts of Yorkshire; in London and in the south I might, perhaps, say never. The belt 'lapping' round the revolving shaft, and entangling the person who has incautiously pulled at it when resting on such shaft, is a fruitful source of terrible, and often fatal, accidents.

"In conclusion, since no supervision will ever ensure absolute immunity from accidents to persons employed in factories, on the other hand, the experience which we have gained in the exercise of our duties in these same factories may be of use even to skilled engineers, in whose case, more than in that of any other class of persons, we find that familiarity with dangerous machinery breeds a contempt of it."

The proper ventilation of factories and workshops is no less important than the protection of machinery, and the Inspectors are constantly urging improvements. In factories where there is power the difficulty in carrying off dust and effluvia is much reduced, but in workshops we have to depend upon the more simple plans. Mr. Lakeman sends me some sketches of fans for factories, and Mr. Cramp, some means of ventilation without the aid of power.

Mr. Lakeman reports upon some newly invented fans as follows:—

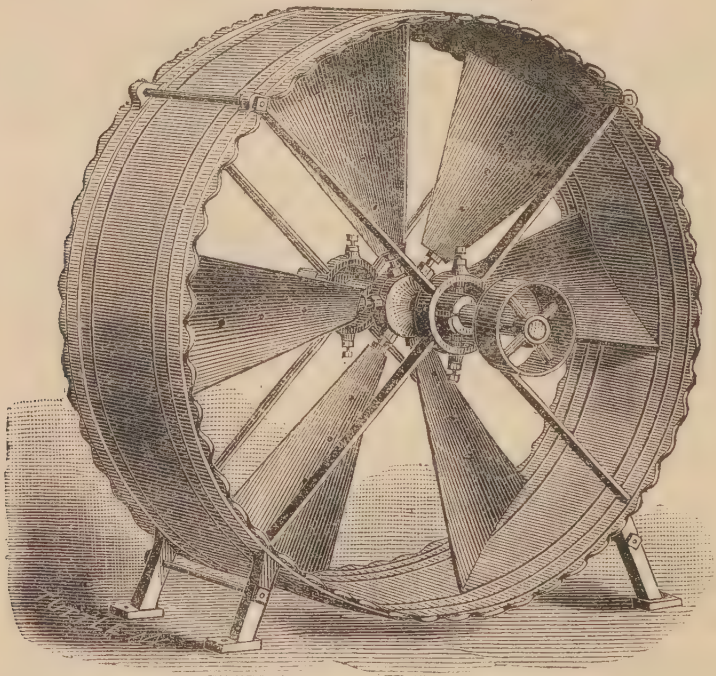
"In observing the ventilation of factories and workshops we find a continued activity in the production of instruments suited to ventilation by mechanical means.



“Whether we attribute this to the exertions of H.M. Inspectors throughout the country directly, or to their reports indirectly, or both, manufacturers of ventilators have been quickened to place their inventions before the public, who can now pick and choose without stint and satisfy us with all.

“We have the Blackman propeller, adapted to many kinds of industries, from an ordinary exhaust ventilator to the centrifugal machine of a woollen mill, or to the refrigerating machine of a sugar factory. We have a competitor lately introduced from America and called “The wing disc fan,” which is said to be more simple in working, more effective, and cheaper than any other.

“This machine is well proportioned and balanced, it can be run at a high speed with very little friction or noise, it can be fitted to suit shafting in any position, and the direction of the current of air can be regulated by the set of the blades; the quantity of air moved can be reduced by altering the angle at which the blades are set; the fan will run horizontally or vertically; it can be secured to a floor, ceiling, or wall; it can be placed in a door or window, at either end or in the centre of a pipe. It will move more air for a given expenditure of H.P. than any other fan; a 48-inch fan with two H.P. will move a million cubic feet of air per hour; it is noiseless with curved and adjustable blades. All these qualities are claimed and warranted for this machine, of which I send a block sketch.

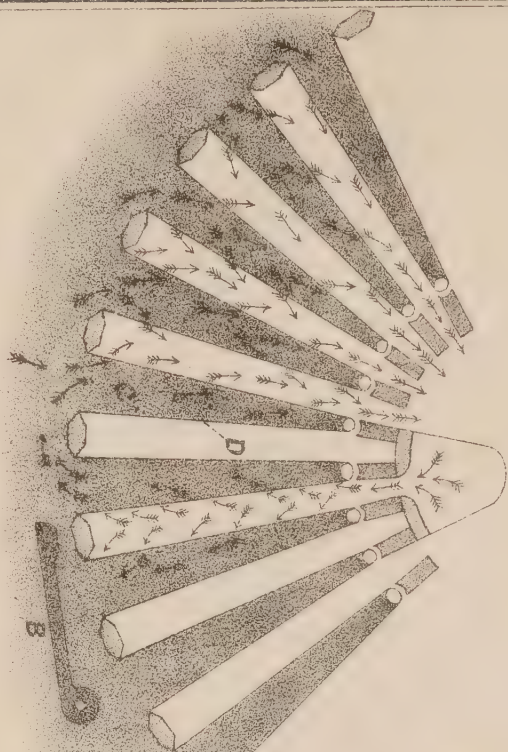
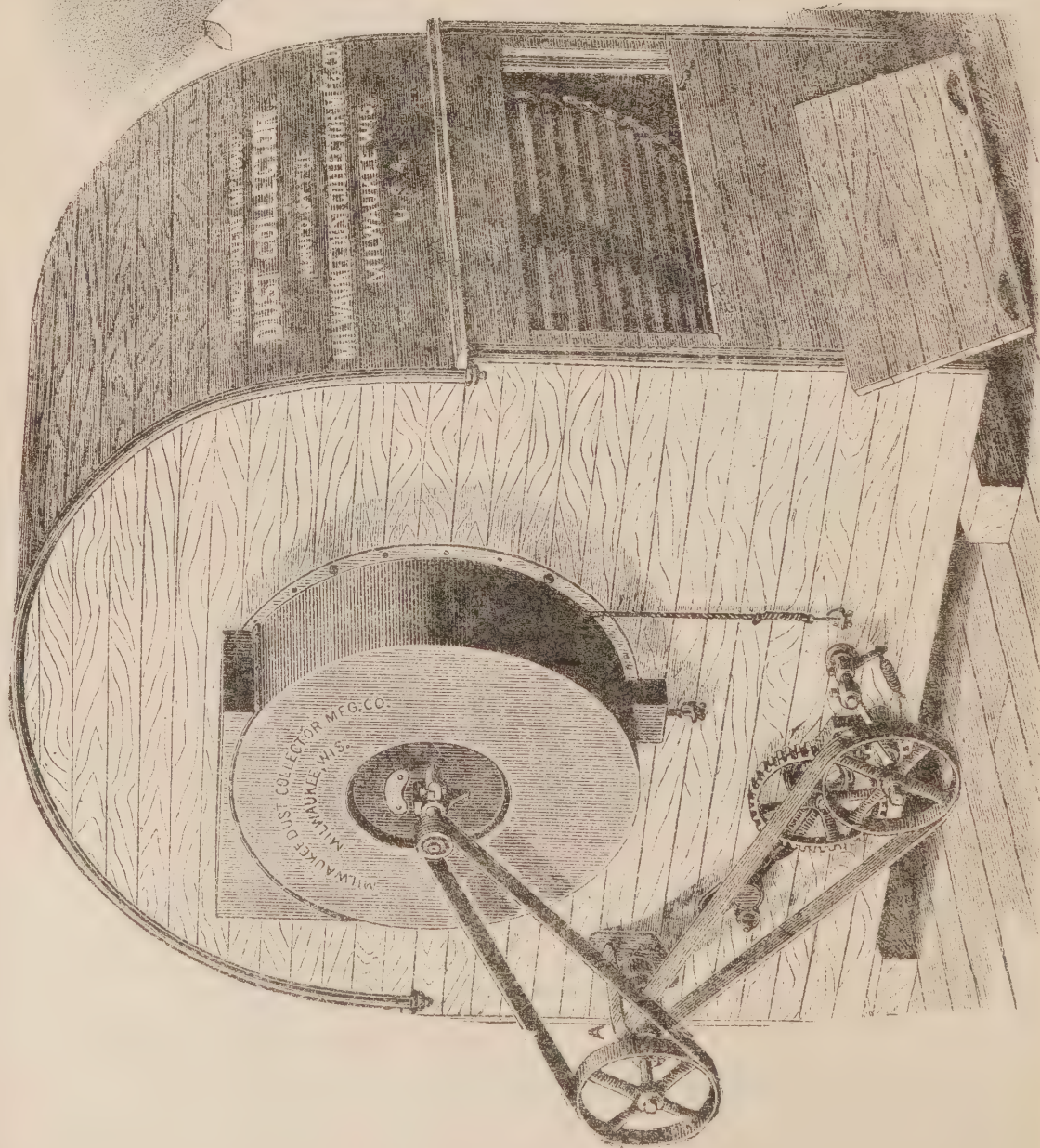


“I have been favoured with applications to see other inventions but could not afford the time. I may, however, mention the ‘Prinz’ dust collecting machine, which is said to be capable of removing dust and securing ventilation with or without the withdrawal of heat.

“The cylinder which collects the dust is curiously constructed; it receives the dust in sections of flannel which is arrested by it,









and the air freed from the dust is driven by a back draught against the inside of the flannel, so that the dust is driven off from the outside sectional surface of the flannel into a collector.

“The block sketch shows the machine and section of cylinder. the curious motion, I think, claims a notice.

“A fan on each side acts as a collector and distributor, the rotation of the cylinder concentrates the dust collected by one revolution into one segment of the flannel, as seen in the sketch ; underneath this is a tube through which the back blast is sent, and which purges the flannel of all dust and sends it into the collector from a spout outside the machine.

“It is capable of being applied to a series of exhaust machinery with good effect. As a collector rather than a dissipator it would be valuable in the rag cutting rooms of a paper mill, in glass-paper making, in emery mills and flour mills, for which, I see, the greatest demand has been made ; but, above all, I am sure you will be gratified to know that it can be advantageously fixed in the white lead mixing chamber of paint and varnish factories. You will remember that an inquest was held last month upon the body of a man who had to mix carbonate of lead with oil for conversion into paint. In shovelling the powdered lead into the grinding mill he was at times literally in a cloud of powder, and although he had been employed but a few weeks, his life was ended through poisoning. I was informed by Mr. Schlesinger, of 59, Mark Lane, the agent, that this firm had put up one of these machines in a similar factory, which had effected a great saving of lead and protected workers from injury to health.”

Mr. Cramp's report refers to the upper rooms of factories and workshops, and describes a very inexpensive way of providing ventilation.

“I am glad to be able to note an increase in my district during the past year of the use of the ‘Blackman air propeller’ for ventilating china scouring rooms, fettling and polishing shops, and flint mixing and sifting places in potteries, gassing rooms in cotton factories, and vat rooms in breweries.

“There is one simple and economical means of ventilation of upper rooms of factories which is nearly always satisfactory, and the adoption of which I have almost daily the opportunity of recommending, and which architects and builders seem to me to unaccountably neglect. I mean that of ventilating ridge tiles on the ridge of roof. I enclose a page of designs of these tiles made at numerous tileries in this district. The cost is very little more than the ordinary ridge tile which they replace ; they effectually take away the foul air, and there is scarcely any trouble about draughts from this use. Any room at the top of a building may very easily be ventilated in this manner, especially if not ceiled, but if ceiled, it is easy to make a few holes in the ceiling, covered, if need be, with perforated zinc.

“I also enclose drawing showing Thompson's patent ventilating ridge, made by Mr. Peake, of The Tileries, Tunstall, which, by a



system of air flues, ventilates all rooms in a building. It has the advantage of being very ornamental in appearance, and is said to be effective in use. As nearly all factories and workshops have a ridge, it may as well be a ventilating ridge, and if all parts of the building are connected by air flues with the roof, every part will be permanently and constantly ventilated by the exhaustion of foul air through the ridge tiles. Whatever may be the direction of the wind, there is a constant current of air through this ridge, sucking out the foul air from below. Another advantage about this system of ventilation is that it cannot get out of order, requires no attention, and will last as long as the building lasts.

“Owing to the very simplicity and inexpensiveness of this efficient (ventilating ridge tile) mode of ventilation, it is in danger of being overlooked, and I have, therefore, the greater pleasure in bringing it under your notice, and under that of architects, builders, and occupiers of factories and workshops.

#### VENTILATING RIDGES AND AIR BRICKS.

Made in blue, red, and brown colours.

“During the past year the system of electric lighting has been introduced into a brewery, flour mill, pottery, and an iron mill in my district, to say nothing of private houses and a church. Beyond its great utility as a mode of illumination, it has incidental advantages, in reducing risk of fire and explosion, and in keeping the atmosphere pure, instead of fowling it with the products of combustion. In the case of flour mills its use is of especial service in those respects, and in reducing the oppressive heat.

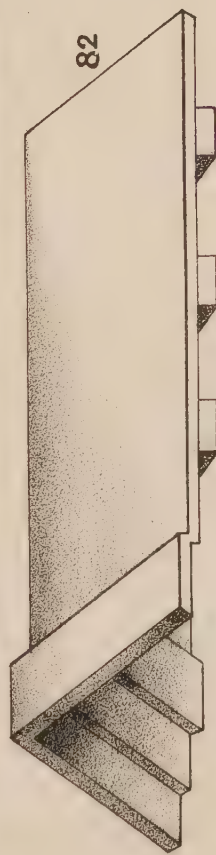
“Even under the most perfect system of ventilation, and after every effort is made to ensure cleanliness, there are still some manufacturing processes which are more or less injurious to health owing to the inhalation of dust. Of these I may mention china scouring, earthenware polishing, and majolica painting in potteries, and work in flour mills and rag-sorting places.

“I have tried hard to overcome the prejudice of the workers against the use of respirators, but with very little success. The ‘Nose and Mouth Protector’ made by Squire, of Oxford Street, London, and shown in the Health Exhibition, is very cheap and effective. At a cotton mill I found some women put to the work of printing labels and wrappers, and two of them using bronze powder in a most reckless manner, without any knowledge of its danger. They complained of headache and sickness, and no wonder. I recommended Squire’s respirators, which they have worn for 12 months, without discomfort, and with freedom from headache or sickness.

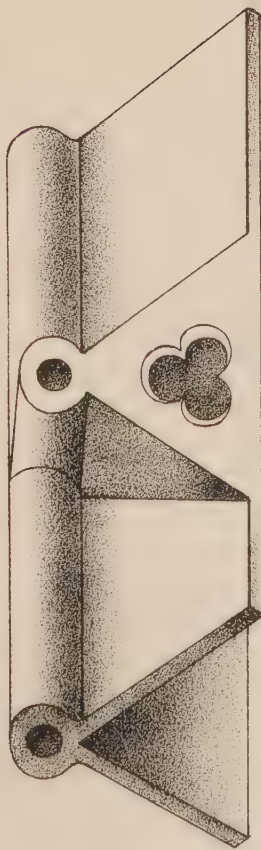
“Whilst testifying to a gradual and continuous improvement in the buildings used as factories and workshops, I am bound to say that there are still a few old potteries which are entirely unfit for use. Owing to the dilapidated condition of the buildings, bad state of roofs, want of spouting, and deficient drainage, some of the shops are always damp and unwholesome, and, if I had the power, should be condemned to destruction. When the occupier of one



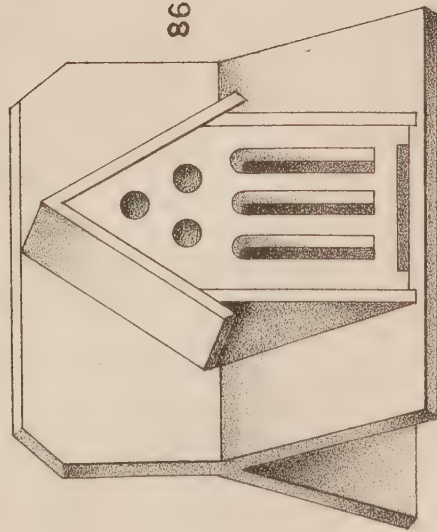
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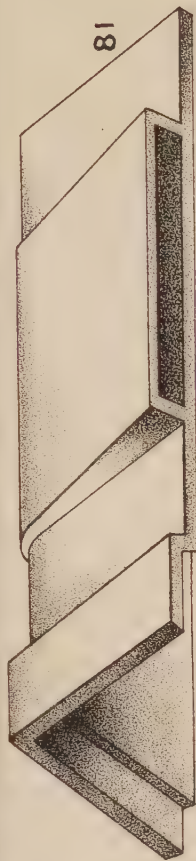
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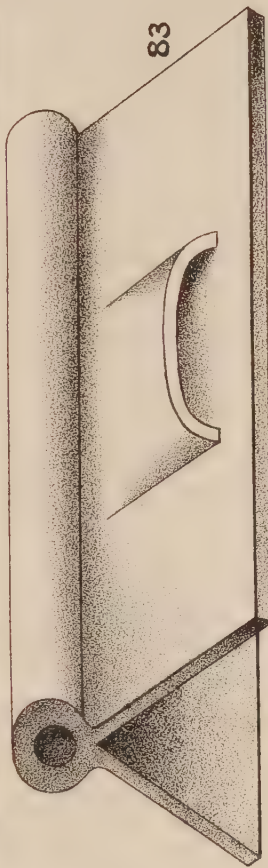
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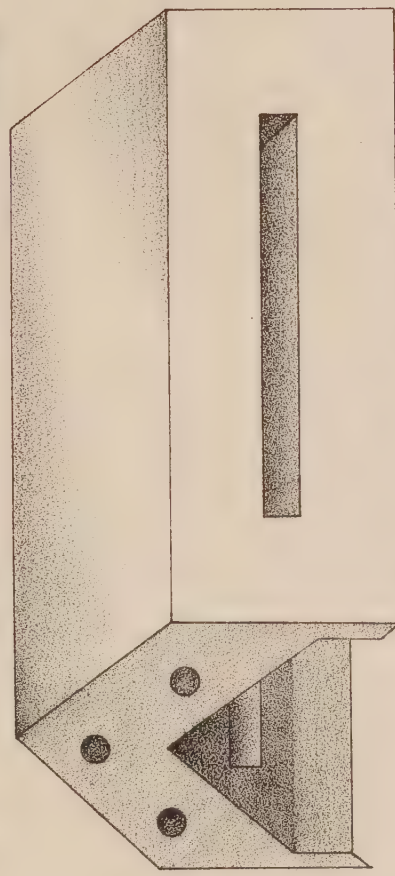
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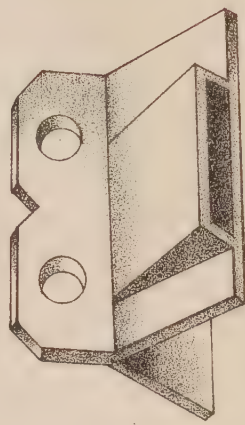
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VENTILATING RIDGES AND AIR BRICKS.

*Made in Blue, Red, and Brown Colors.*





of these worn-out places removes to a new building, matters do not improve, for some one less able to afford repairs takes his old place and continues its use under the old or even worse conditions. On this and other matters relating to the health of potters an excellent lecture was recently delivered at Burslem, by Dr. J. T. Arlidge, J.P., to an audience of working potters. Dr. Arlidge speaks with all the authority due to a long and varied experience of potters and potteries as physician to the North Stafford Infirmary, and certifying surgeon for Stoke, Fenton, and Longton, and his remarks are most valuable."

In my report for the year ended 31st October 1879 I described the manner in which the enactments of the Truck Act were evaded in the chain and nail districts of Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire. There existed no "giving of lines" and no direct compulsion, but it was well known that work would only be given to those who would silently accept work on the only terms upon which it would be given by the employers.

I pointed out in my report that in no case, during my inquiry, would a workman acknowledge that he was in any way coerced to deal for gleeds or provisions in any particular shop or warehouse. Workmen out of work would condemn the system and acknowledge that they had suffered from it, but no direct evidence could be elicited of its actual existence.

I regret to state that there has been no alteration since I wrote. Mr. Hoare, who has charge of the principal part of the district, thus describes the *modus operandi*:—

"A workman will go to the warehouse and ask if there is any work for him. Employer will say, 'I've an order here,' I suppose 'you will want a load of gleeds, if the workman refuses the gleeds 'he may get that order; but will be refused the next.

"A chainmaker informed me this week that he paid his master 15s. for gleeds which he could buy for 7s. The enormous profit made by the employers out of the gleeds enables them to sell the common chains at cost price or nearly so, the system thus acting in a double sense against the workman, who will in addition get fined for any links the least faulty.

"Workmen giving this information usually add 'You won't say as I have said anything, if you do I shall be ruined.'"

The reason given by the workman above meets one at every turn whenever a question is asked about the truck system; it is a question of work under hard conditions or no work at all. It has been impressed upon workmen again and again that they have the remedy in their own hands, but the remedy is so severe, the result so certain to be detrimental, that individual action is powerless, and it would require an amount of courage in an individual which can hardly be



expected from one man to fight single handed the battle of hundreds.

At a meeting held a short time since at Cradley Heath in connexion with the strike of the chainmakers, the existing system was denounced in strong terms. A letter was read at the meeting from Mr. Bassano, J.P., in which he says:—

“I trust that when the present struggle is over the men and women will set their faces sternly against the vile system of trucking. They earn little enough at the best, and the least they can ask is to have that in money. They have in this the fullest sympathy of all honest men, and have themselves to blame if it exists a day longer.”

The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Homer, emphasized the above as follows:—

“He (Mr. Homer) was sure they were one and all much indebted to Mr. Bassano for his kind expressions. They would notice that he referred especially to the prevalence of the truck system, and stated most emphatically ‘that they have the fullest sympathy of all honest men, and have themselves to blame if it (the truck) exists a day longer.’ This statement was the honest truth, and he was personally obliged to Mr. Bassano for having brought the question under their notice. It was well known that trucking was illegal, and he thought the present an opportune time to kill ‘Tommy Truck’—(cheers). The vile system of trucking had produced more misery than anything else in the Cradley Heath and other districts, and now was the time when they should refuse to allow themselves to be trucked either with gleeds or provisions. He was fully convinced that if some of the employers persisted in contravening the law by paying wages in kind instead of in the coin of the realm, they would, if taken before the Rowley magistrates, be severely punished. The question was one of great importance and was deserving of their most serious consideration, and he would therefore suggest that the question be specially considered at a meeting on Wednesday next.—A delegate considered that the chainmakers ought to pass a resolution to the effect that they would refuse to resume work until the employers unanimously decide to abolish the truck system. He contended that it had done mischief enough, and after being on strike for eighteen weeks he thought they would be fully justified in refusing once and for all in having anything further to do with such a vile and life-eating system.—The Chairman said before any decision was arrived at he was desirous that the question should be seriously considered at a special meeting.”

It thus rests with the sufferers themselves to come to an agreement not to take work unless their hands are free, as the only means under the existing law of defeating the iniquitous system which prevails.

Various subjects of great interest come under the observation of the Inspectors of factories constantly, some directly bearing upon factory labour, others indirectly affecting it.

Much has been said, and is still occupying public attention, upon the employment of females on occupations unsuited to their sex. Among these occupations the labour of women in salt works, especially at the evaporating pans, has been greatly condemned as having a seriously dangerous tendency to destroy feelings of propriety and morality.

Mr. Whymper, in whose district, as H.M. Superintending Inspector, the salt works at Droitwich are situated, has recently reported to me upon the physical and moral condition of the workers in that town and neighbourhood, and I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of publishing the result of his inquiries.

“In view of the opinions expressed by witnesses before the Royal Commission of 1876 as to the inexpediency of all female labour in salt works, I have ever since paid special attention to it under its partial limitation by the Act of 1878, which forbids the employment of females under the age of 16. Perhaps a few words detailing the results of my observations may by this time be admissible.

“The arguments relied upon against all employment of females were—1st, its danger; 2nd, its tendency to promote immorality. A short sketch of the simple processes of the manufacture, as far as they are concerned with the subject, will show how and where these evils were thought likely to arise; and I will draw my information from the works which I know best, viz., of the salt company at Droitwich.

“These works consist of a number of separate sheds with louvre openings in the roofs, and open partly in the side walls for the escape of the steam. Almost the whole area of each of these is occupied by a pan surrounded by a raised margin of a couple of yards between the pan and the wall of the building. These pans are some 30 feet long by 20 feet wide, 20 inches deep in the front, and 24 inches at the back, with what are called ‘drawing’ corners, *i.e.*, parts of the margin on which the salt is placed for draining at each side. In front of the brickwork, which supports the pan, are three fireholes or entrances to a furnace running under the pan, which being supported only by iron columns and by the front and side walls, is otherwise open to the heat throughout its whole extent; so that its contents are subjected to one great fire coaled from three points.

“From the spring some distance off, and thence into a reservoir the brine is conducted into the pan itself by underground pipes, is gradually heated by the fire beneath, and in due time, the water being vaporised, the salt is deposited at the bottom of the pan, the steam more or less escaping through the openings in favourable weather, but gathering dense, impenetrable, when it is damp.

“It is here, *i.e.*, when the salt has been deposited to a sufficient extent, that, where women are employed, their work begins. Enveloped, it may be, in the steam, they have by projecting long rakers into the boiling liquid, to rake in the salt to the side of the



pan. Next, having placed rectangular wooden moulds (known in the trade as 'tubs') in the brine, they ladle the salt into them with a 'skimmer.' The 'tubs' are then lifted up from the brine, placed in 'the draining corners,' and left to drain and solidify, until after a sufficient interval, during which the women may absent themselves altogether, the salt is extracted from the tubs, 'tapped,' to perfect its shape, with a 'tapper,' and carried into an adjoining room called the drying room. This is kept at a high temperature, say 120 to 170 Fahrenheit.

"These 'draws' are repeated during the day at intervals long enough to refill the pan with brine, boil it, and allow of the deposition of the salt, each successive boil being shorter than its predecessor, owing to the evaporation being quicker in consequence of the greater heat generated since the first lighting of the fires. The women manage three draws a day, and, as distinguished from male drawers, work in the smaller pans. They actually work but  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours daily, as they can go home while the salt is draining. By this means they earn 10s. a week, and at same time can give some time to their homes. This very rough sketch of the *modus operandi* may serve to point out the suggested evils, to which, in the case of females, the employment is liable. And first as to danger:—

"The act of 'drawing,' *i.e.*, of raking in the salt, must at once strike even the most casual looker-on as seemingly full of risk. The woman, holding the long heavy raker in both hands, projects it to her utmost power out and over the surface of the boiling liquid, leaving hold of it with the backward hand when it is reaching the limit of its projection, and holding it, as it sinks, with the forward hand only, but resuming the double-handed hold as she laboriously draws the salt towards her feet; both these efforts being carried out on a precarious foothold, and the whole upper part of the body being swung forward in unison with the impetus of the raker. At best there is, as a protection round the pan, a flange but two or three feet high, which far from serving as a safeguard should the worker slip or overbalance herself, would be more likely to assist the catastrophe by tripping her up.

"This, however, is not all that looks dangerous, or, as I should be more correct in saying in this second instance, physically injurious, in the women's work. Each one has between the successive draws and after the salt has been drained in the mould and its heavy contents extracted, to carry it, now a solid bar or 'square,' to the drying room. This she does, holding it horizontally on both arms and resting it against the upper part of her stomach. Each mass may weigh over, say, 40 lbs., and the whole quantity, which has been produced by the draw, has to be carried in succession on an uneven and slippery footway, probably up and down not very even stairs, in a temperature which is melting in the pan shed and oppressive in the drying room. All I can say is, that to see a possibly slight little woman struggling along behind one of these massive bars leaves one no doubt that either

her strength is much greater than it seems, or that it must be overtaxed, and that persistence in the practice for long periods must be likely to lay the foundations of permanent harm.

“The supposed tendency to promote immorality arises in this way. I have mentioned already that during the draw, the shed, if the weather be damp, is filled with the steam of the boiling brine; but I have not added that the atmosphere is often so dense that, as described by Lord Balfour of Burleigh (Notes of a visit to Salt Works, Reports of Commissioners, 1876, Appendix E., 11), ‘it is impossible to see the outline of a man’s figure at the distance of one yard.’ In ‘drawing’ the women wear a shift not always very closely fastened at the neck, and a petticoat. Often men are moving about the same pan, perfectly naked from the waist upwards. Owing to the heat and moisture, such clothes as are worn, instead of concealing, cling to and emphasize the figure. That is, when the mist lets you see any figure at all; for individuals are invisible to each other until they actually come in contact. Add to this that for the sake of the warmth, there are usually pairs or groups lying about in odd corners, that these may consist not only of the workers but of tramps and casuals from outside, who are in the habit of slipping in unawares for the same reason, and you have a state of things certainly not suggestive of much decorum, or likely to maintain an insurmountable barrier between the sexes. In some works the police habitually visit the sheds at night to keep out intruders, and in another place a severe epidemic of cholera is believed to have been imported into the district by these trespassers in the salt works.

“The above, under the two heads of danger and of indecorum, are the conditions, which in the eyes of many, seemed to point to the prohibition of female employment in salt works. I will now see to what extent their fears have been verified by the facts, as far as I can get evidence of the latter, which I have taken some pains to do.

“As regards danger and physical injury, our excellent certifying surgeon for Droitwich, Dr. Roden, to whom I am indebted for much information on the subject, says that injuries from falling into the boiling brine are extremely rare; indeed, he cannot remember more than two within the last 10 years. One case was that of a girl who did overbalance herself while raking the salt in the way which I have suggested. The other was not of a female, nor was it caused by the use of the raker at all, but happened to a man who was scaling in his bucket. This usage, it may be said, in large pans is almost universal. It consists of a man placing each foot in a bucket or tub in the pan of boiling brine, generally where the pan is from one half to two-thirds empty, for the purpose of ‘scaling’ or removing the encrusted salt from the bottom of the pan by means of a lever. If the lever slips, while being used, the man overbalances himself and has to raise his foot out of the bucket and plunge it in the boiling brine to save himself from total immersion, or both his feet may stick in the tubs, and he may fall headlong.



“To any additional rail or fence round the pans (which has been suggested on several occasions as likely to conduce to the safety of the ‘drawers’) those of the workers, whom I have questioned, unanimously object, as likely both to impede their work, and if anybody did overbalance him or herself, to render the accident more serious. I myself for some time thought that some such contrivance would be of use; but increased experience has led me to place less confidence in that opinion. It is true, that some 10 years ago, when I first visited this district, I received communications from a gentlemen, in every way qualified to know, who maintained that injuries from falls into the salt-pans were much more frequent and serious than the Inspectors were aware of. I made a good deal of inquiry at the time both of him personally and in general in the neighbourhood; but neither then, nor since, could I ever get this information substantiated.

“With the supposed ill-effects of carrying the salt-bars and with the demoralizing tendencies of the atmosphere and mixed company of the salt-pan I may deal together, again for part of my information depending upon Dr. Roden, who, both as magistrate and as doctor, has an almost lifelong knowledge of the Droitwich salt-workers and their ways. He expresses himself strongly under both heads; and under both, he is strongly backed up by those of the local authorities whom I have consulted, as well as by the workers themselves. Almost as if they were speaking of the virtue now attributed to the regular Droitwich salt cure, they one and all consider ‘the occupation of salt-making an evidently healthy one,’ while purely medical experience has never recognized any evil results from carrying the salt, or any special disease, to which the females are prone. ‘They make good nursing mothers and live long lives, many, both men and women, reaching the age of 80.’ I myself have time after time found reason to believe, that though, perhaps, generally rather puny-looking, these damsels are not, at all events, very susceptible of catching colds. I have seen them, when myself wrapped up to the nose on account of the cold, come out from the pan into the open, and there sit down by the roadside and hold long conversations without adding even a handkerchief round the neck to the scanty clothing they were wearing for their work, nor do they take any harm. Exceptional immorality is disproved by the fact, that for more than 25 years an instance can scarcely be recalled of a salt-girl appearing before the Droitwich magistrates as plaintiff in an affiliation case, while for quite two years there have been, on the authority of the master, no salt-girls in the union under ‘lying-in’ orders. As a matter of fact, the women marry very young.

“In support of the facts and accounting for them, two arguments are advanced. One is that for eight and half hours a day intermittent work, the salt-women earn 10s. a week, and that this keeps them respectable and removes the temptation to supplement their wages by vice. The other is that the men, who contract to work the pans and to supply the female labour are married men

employing their own wives and daughters, and that thus the women get looked after and protected. As tending to the same result, though of course with less force, the great clannishness of this salt-folk is cited. Looking at the large proportion bearing the same names among them, the whole body would seem to have been originally composed of a few families only. Hence the frequent use of nicknames among them to distinguish individuals: 'Grammar,' 'Cast Iron,' 'Logic' being instances of this habit.

"Whatever conclusion may be come to about the present conditions of salt labour, it is consolatory to know that they are, at all events, better than they were more than half a century ago, before the salt tax (30*l.* per ton) was taken off. In those days the workers, men, women, and children were kept in the pan shed the live-long week, getting their meals as they could within the walls, and sleeping in some cavity which they had managed to hollow out in the neighbourhood of the furnace; this I learnt from an old man, who himself had worked in this way.

"That at another salt works not far from Droitwich, female labour has been given up, is thus accounted for: The works in question have been built with special regard to the present needs of the salt manufacture, with pans of large dimensions and tramways leading from the pans to the drying rooms, to which the bars of salt are rolled in trucks. The sheds of Droitwich are smaller and do not afford room for such conveniences. There being, therefore, no tramways, the solidified salt has to be carried."

Captain May has described to me the process of wool extracting, which is an increasing industry, more especially in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Old and cast-off goods made of wool only are largely collected, and when torn up and dusted return to their original state of wool, and the material goes through its original process of spinning, weaving, and dyeing, and again becomes cloth. When, however, goods are made of cotton and wool mixed it is necessary to destroy the cotton to get at the wool. It is the work of the wool extractor to kill the cotton and preserve the wool, which is now done with some success.

The following is Captain May's report:—

"The trade known as 'wool extracting' has of late years extended very much in the West Riding, and a large number of explosions have taken place in the 'willeys' or 'shakers' made use of in the works in which it is carried on.

"The object of the 'wool extractor' is to extract or separate the wool from the cotton with which it is blended in 'mixed fabrics.' The cotton thread of the tailor or dressmaker must also be got rid of before the wool can be again made use of. This separation is effected by subjecting the rags to the action of an acid, either liquid or gaseous, which destroys the cotton but leaves



the wool almost uninjured. The form of acid now most commonly used is hydrochloric acid gas which is introduced into a closed iron vessel containing the rags. The acid chars or carbonises the cotton, which is then easily separated from the wool in the form of fine dust by willeying or shaking.

“The explosions occur during this latter process and invariably at the moment when the workman, having thrown in a fresh supply of rags, lifts the front of the machine, and this brings them under the action of the swift or beater.

“The force and effect of these explosions vary very much. Two men were killed by one which took place about 18 months ago. Another, which occurred shortly afterwards, in the chamber which receives the dust from the machine, blew out the wall of the mill and injured some women in the yard. Three men were burnt, one of them very severely, in April of this year. In the same mill a less serious explosion had taken place three days before, and a man was killed there in the same manner 20 years ago. These are the most serious cases that have come to my knowledge; but minor explosions, by which men are more or less burnt, are of constant occurrence.

“The cause of these accidents appears to be the ignition of the finely divided carbon by sparks struck from buttons or other metallic substances among the rags. There can be no doubt that this dust is highly inflammable and if, as I have been told on the authority of an expert, the combined action of the nitric acid present in many dyes and the acid employed with carbonizing process causes it at times to resemble gun-cotton, its explosive power is easily understood.

“The best preventative I know of is the introduction of a jet of steam into the interior of the machine. Where this plan has been adopted the explosions have either ceased altogether or have been so slight as to be harmless. Other means of prevention are found in allowing the rags to cool after leaving the carbonised and providing sufficient fan power to remove the dust rapidly from the machine, with a free escape into an unclosed chamber, or for, still better, into the open air.

“It is also most important that the fan and dust passages should be kept as clean as possible. The risk of injury is greatly reduced by making the workman stand at the side of the machine when closing it, and by lifting the closing shutter by means of a chain or cord carried to some distance through pulleys overhead.

“I would point out the resemblance between these explosions and those which have taken place in the dust chambers of flour mills.”

Major Beadon has brought to my notice an old custom which clashes with the factory regulations of the hours of work of children and young persons. He refers to the ordinary form of indentures for apprenticeships.

“It would seem to be high time that parents and the legal gentlemen and others whom they employ to prepare deeds and

agreements of apprenticeship woke up to the fact that there is a Factory Act.

“Parents are too apt to let their children become bound hand and foot under agreement running on the old lines, and which involve engagements of the most oppressive nature. It is somewhat surprising to find that lawyers while drawing agreements for this purpose, often forget the Factory Act altogether, and it is most difficult to make more or less illiterate employers understand that an agreement is only valid, so far as its provisions are not now at variance with the law of the land.

“It is disappointing to find that in many cases, although we can prevent a boy from working at a manufacture or handicraft after Factory Act hours, he is still so fettered by some old-fashioned agreement, that his employer can, and does, set him to do all sorts of work of other kinds before and after such hours. These agreements, sometimes copied out of an old law book by some village scribe, are really disastrous in their operation, and in the hands of a tyrannical or ill-disposed master, are too often made the engines of great cruelty, such as most people imagine in these days does not exist.

“It is of course, only right, that employers should have a proper amount of power over apprentices, but it seems to me that deeds of apprenticeship have not advanced with the times, and that much good would be done if parents could be taught to look more carefully into the real nature of documents under which they are binding their children. Then the antiquated forms, still too commonly in use, could be placed on very high shelves to give place to others, more merciful and liberal in their conception.

“If parents and guardians, more especially poor law authorities and managers of homes, &c., who have the placing out of children, would take more pains to examine and understand the full meaning of the words used in the documents under which they allow them to take service, much suffering, closely akin to that entailed by slavery, would be prevented.

“In the case of parents, who do not feel, perhaps, quite competent to judge such a matter for themselves, their clergyman, or some other kindly disposed person could always be appealed to to explain and advise.

“It is with much gratification that I notice an important step in the right direction.

“Section 2 of the new Act for regulating the hours of children and young persons in shops enacts that a young person shall not be employed in a shop who has previously on the same day been employed in a factory or workshop, as defined by the Factory, &c. Act, 1878, for the number of hours permitted by the said Act, or for a longer period than will complete such number of hours.

“This, if properly carried out, will have a most salutary effect, and will enable a stop to be put to a good deal of overwork; but, there still remains a great deal of labour to which a master can set his too-much-bound apprentice without contravening any law, except that of mercy and human kindness.



“ There seems to be a good deal of talk at present as to the work of errand boys. There can be no doubt that their hours are terribly long; the exposure to all sorts of weather, and the heavy burdens they usually have to carry, tending to increase the hardship of the work. One can almost forgive a sly game of marbles, or the apparently interesting conversations on the topics of the day, as half a dozen of them sit in a quiet corner on their grocery and drapery parcels.”

It is always gratifying to notice the introduction of new materials, the adoption of improved methods, and especially the utilisation of substances hitherto regarded as waste, or for which, unless transformed, a remunerative market has not been open. Very recently I visited the factory of the “ Normal Company ” at Aberdeen, under the superintendence of Mr. Sahlstrom. The object of this Company is to rescue from absolute waste animal products hitherto wholly neglected or imperfectly prepared, and especially to adapt to some useful purpose, alimentary and otherwise, the coarser kinds of fish, especially those of the whale tribe.

The Greenland whale, which is sought for its jaw bones and blubber, when these have been secured, is returned to its native element, there to become food for other monsters or dwarfs of the finny tribe.

The whale has been described by high authority to be the cleanest feeder of the inhabitants of the sea, and yet thousands of fish yielding quantities of flesh and bones, which would yield, the one food for man, the other useful articles of commerce, are to be found, if sought for, all round the north and western coasts of Scotland.

I went through the factory of the Normal Company with the excellent certifying surgeon, Dr. Will, and was shown over it by Mr. Sahlstrom. There was whale flesh—dark red flesh—to be turned into extract of meat, vertebræ encrusted with thick gristle to be reduced to glue, blood to be used for the manufacture of albumen, bones to become manure. There were also going on many processes for the preservation of fish in a perfectly fresh condition, for obtaining extracts from what may be called the flavouring kinds of fish, as lobsters, crabs, mussels, the preservation of vegetables, and the utilisation of all the parts of fish, as bones, skin, entrails, &c., for the manufacture of glue and manure, and Mr. Sahlstrom points out that even the skin of the whale can be rendered valuable as traces, driving reins, &c.

The edible products of the whale and allied animals will be:—

“Meat extract.” This resembles very closely “Liebig’s Extract of Meat.” It is fresh in flavour and free from any disagreeable smell or taste.

Extract of other kinds of fish, to be used for soup.

Extract of shell fish to be used for flavouring.

The other portions of the fish, after the extracts have been made—bones, entrails, &c.—can be converted into guano, glue, and bone manure.

The practicability of thus preserving and adapting to useful purposes every part of fish has already been solved of late years in Norway. I gather from Mr. Sahlstrom that whale and seal fisheries in Norway are now yielding excellent profits by the utilisation of every part of these animals. The Normal Company is about to establish factories on some of the western islands of Scotland, and to employ steamers to carry the fish direct from the fishing grounds to the factories.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXR. REDGRAVE.

The Right Hon.

The Secretary of State for the  
Home Department.

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## APPENDIX No. 1.

## RETURN of PROSECUTIONS for OFFENCES against the FACTORY and WORKSHOP ACT, 1878, in the Year ended 31st October 1886.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richards.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 9	Wm. Boothroyd, woollen manufacturer, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to give notice of a fatal accident.	3 0 0	0 4 6	
1886. Mar. 8	Geo. Taylor, dressmaker, Shipley.	Colonel Pollard, Colonel Hirst, and Major Middleton, Police Court, Bradford.	Employing 13 women on 26th January until 10.30 p.m.	1 12 6	7 6 6	
" 10	Thos. Myers, perambulator manufacturer, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing a child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
" 19	Jas. Pickup, dressmaker, Harrogate.	Richard Ellis, Mayor, Geo. Hattersley, R. J. Veale, Thos. Watson, and Jas. Powell, Esqs., Police Court, Harrogate.	Employing eight women on Saturday, 13th February, after 4 p.m.	1 0 0	3 4 0	This is a second conviction for over work.
" 22	Smith and Hutton, Eccleshill.	Colonel Pollard, Colonel Hirst, and W. Arnold-Forster, Esq., Court House, Bradford.	Neglecting to line-wash their factory during the last 14 months.	1 0 0	0 16 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 6	Lymington and Son, paper box manufacturers, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing 12 young persons more than seven working days without certificates of fitness.	6 0 0	5 2 0	In all of these cases the young persons had been employed from 2 to 12 months.
May 24	Edwin Davis & Co., drapers, &c., Hull.	E. C. Twiss, Esq., S.M., Police Court, Hull.	Employing six women during the night, viz., until 3 a.m.	2 10 0	1 14 6	Judgment respited in five cases on payment of costs.
June 16	The Leeds Wheel and Axle Company, Arncliffe Road, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to report an accident whereby a man received a compound fracture of the nose.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
July 19	Mrs. Glossop, dressmaker, Queen's Square, Leeds.	" "	Employing eight women after 4 o'clock on Saturday, 3rd July.	5 0 0	3 1 0	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Mrs. Day, dressmaker, Fenton Street, Leeds.	" "	Employing seven women after 4 o'clock on Saturday, 3rd July.	3 0 0	2 18 6	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Miss Emma Downs, dressmaker, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.	" "	Employing two women after 4 o'clock on Saturday, 3rd July.	2 0 0	0 17 0	
" 23	Mrs. Jane Birdsall, Scarborough.	H. Smith, W. Rowntree, and F. W. Calvert, Esqs., Police Court, Scarborough.	Employing six women on Saturday, 3rd July, after 4 p.m.	0 1 0	2 5 0	
Aug. 10	T. Inman, milliner, Leeds	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two women after 10 p.m. on Saturday, 17th July.	1 0 0	0 17 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 10	Mrs. Ellen Walker, dress-maker, Harrogate.	R. Ellis, Mayor, W. Carter, and A. G. Russell, Esqs., Police Court, Harrogate.	Employing two women on 13th August to 12 o'clock midnight.	0 2 0	1 3 0	
Oct. 11	Ainley and Stephenson, cloth finishers, Morley.	Thos. Taylor Firth and Thos. Taylor, Esqs., Police Court, Dewsbury.	Employing five young persons during the dinner hour.	5 0 0	2 3 6	
"	Bottomley & Co., woollen manufacturers, Morley.	" "	Employing a woman during the dinner hour in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
" 12	Wrighton and Son, twine spinners, Horsforth.	John Ellershaw, Jos. Lupton, B. E. Wilkinson, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing a child more than 13 working days without certificate of fitness.	0 4 6	0 15 6	
" 18	Messrs. Buckley and Sons, cap makers, &c., Greek Street, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing seven young persons more than seven working days without certificates of fitness.	7 0 0	2 9 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 31	Nathaniel Valentine, printer, 23, Houndsditch.	Alderman Cowan, Guildhall.	Having neglected to keep his factory in conformity with sec. 3 of 41 Vict. cap. 16, by permitting the continuance of effluvia from a closet which was in the machine room, and under ground to be without water, and in an offensive state.	-	-	Visited and requested to put closet in order on 1st September 1885.
Nov. 7	" "	Sir Robt. W. Carden, Guildhall.	Adjourned hearing of above case	0 1 0	0 4 0	Adjourned for a week to allow the nuisance to be removed.
" 19	Hermann Hamblock, cigar manufacturer, 64, Leman Street.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having employed two young persons, aged 13½ years, for a period exceeding seven days, to wit, for six months, without certificates of fitness for employment.	4 0 0	0 8 0	Nothing done on 13th October, but closet in a far worse state; effluvia poisonous and workers eating their dinners, within 3 feet of it.
"	Harris Koenigsberg, fur bag manufacturer, 54, Leman Street.	" "	Having on the 22nd October employed three young persons after the hour of 8 o'clock at night, without entering in the prescribed register and reporting to an Inspector the prescribed particulars respecting the employment of the aforesaid young persons in pursuance of the terms of sec. 53.	4 0 0	0 12 0	
" 24	Harris Rosenberg, tailor, 113, Old Montague Street.	John Hosack, Esq., Workship Street Police Court.	Having on Thursday, 29th October, employed three women to 10 minutes to 11 o'clock at night.	3 0 0	0 12 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 19	Thomas Mitchell, glass works, 75, Back Church Lane, E.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having employed a child under 13 years of age from 7 p.m. on Saturday, 28th November, to 6.20 a.m. on Sunday, 29th November.	5 0 0	0 6 6	
"	"	"	Having employed a second child under 13 years of age likewise.	3 0 0	0 6 0	
"	"	"	Having employed a young person at 14½ likewise.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
" 30	Richard Sharp, glass blower, Minerva Street, Hackney.	Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having neglected to affix an Abstract of the Act in his factory.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Having employed a male young person from 7 p.m. on Saturday, 28th November, to Sunday morning, 5.10 a.m., 29th November.	5 0 0	0 4 0	This man was fined at this Court by Mr. Bushby on the 12th January 1883 for similar offences.
"	R. H. Barratt, glass works, 1A, Oval, Hackney.	"	Having employed two young persons throughout the night, until 4.55 a.m. on Sunday, 29th November 1885.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
1886. Jan. 5	Henry Wm. Greenwood, machine ruler, 15, Queenhithe, City of London.	Sir Henry Knight, Alderman, Mansion House.	Having on Friday, 11th December 1885, and for five months previously, employed a child aged 11 years and 3 months for full time, viz., from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.	Dis- missed	0 4 1	The Defendant read sec. 87, 2nd par., and said that he had used all diligence to enforce the execution of the Act.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 8	Messrs. Rider and Son, printers, 14, Bartholomew Close.	Alderman Gray, Guildhall.	Having employed eight women after 10 p.m., to wit, to seven minutes after 11 p.m. on Friday, 5th February 1886.	16 0 0	1 2 0	It was proved in evidence that these females were employed from 9.45 a.m. on Friday, until 2 a.m. on Saturday, and to prevent any annoyance by walking home at that hour, they remained in the factory until 6 a.m.
May 6	Morris Porter, ostrich feather manufacturer, 8, Bury Street.	Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., Guildhall.	Having employed four Jewish young persons on Sunday the 11th day of April, in the handicraft of ostrich feather manufacturing contrary to instructions given to him on Saturday, the 10th April, when his workshop was opened for the employment of Gentile workers.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
" 8	John Brinsmead and Sons, pianoforte manufacturers, Grafton Road, Kentish Town.	William Major Cooke, Esq., Marylebone Police Court.	Having neglected to report to an Inspector and the certifying Surgeon of the district an accident which happened on Monday, 15th March, to a certain child, to wit, a fracture of arm by his having been whirled around a revolving shaft driven by steam power.	2 0 0	1 3 0	2s. summons, 1l. 1s. surgeon's fee.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 13	Harris Adelstone, tailor, 3, St. Mary Street, Whitechapel.	Henry Jeffreys, Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having on Sunday, the 18th day of April, employed one young person and three women after 4 o'clock, to wit, until a quarter to 9 o'clock.	8 0 0	0 12 0	A week allowed for payment of fines and costs, 5s. allowed to two witnesses, paid by Complainant.
"	Aaron Lazarus, tailor, 24, King Edward Street, Whitechapel.	"	Having on Sunday, the 18th April, employed one woman after 4 o'clock, to wit, until 9 o'clock.	2 0 0	0 4 0	2s. 6d. allowed one witness, paid by Complainant.
"	Nathan Rosewood, tailor, 23, Dunk Street, Whitechapel.	"	Having on Sunday, the 18th day of April, employed a woman after 4 o'clock, to wit, until 10 minutes after 9 o'clock at night.	2 10 0	0 4 0	2s. 6d. allowed to one witness, paid by Complainant.
"	John Brinsmead and Sons, pianoforte manufacturers, Kentish Town, N.W.	William Major Cooke, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Marylebone Police Court.	Having on Monday, 15th March 1886, neglected to fence a line shaft and pulleys thereon in their factory, being mill gearing, and which were not in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed in the said factory as they would be if they were securely fenced.	Dismissed	0 8 0	Adjourned from 8th May.
"	Harris Solomons, tailor, 8, Fieldgate Street, Whitechapel.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having employed three females after 4 o'clock on Sunday, the 18th April, to wit, until 9 o'clock p.m.	{ 1 0 0 6 1 0 0 1 0	0 6 0 0 6 0 0 6 0	This man has been ill, and therefore I asked for a remission of part of the penalty imposed upon him on the 22nd inst. He now is resolved not to pay, so a distress warrant will be issued. Fined 3s. and costs on 22nd inst.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>			
May 29	Silvester Phillips, tailor, 81½, Greenfield Street, Commercial Road.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on Saturday, the 18th day of April, employed three women after the hour of 4 o'clock, to wit, until 18 minutes after 5 o'clock.	3 0 0	0 12 0	
June 19	Barnet Abrahams, tailor, 3, Spelman Street, Whitechapel.	Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having on the 23rd May 1886, and previously, neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract, and other notices in his workshop.	2 0 0	0 2 0	The highest penalties were imposed because this man had persistently broken the law after much forbearance.
"	"	"	Having on Sunday, the 23rd May, employed two female young persons after 4 of the clock, to wit, until 10 minutes after 5.	6 0 0	0 8 0	
July 10	Messrs. Bunting Bros., letterpress printers, 3 and 9, Featherstone Street, City.	James Lennox Hannay, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having employed seven young persons for more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	7 0 0	1 8 0	Requested on 28th May personally, then by letter on 2nd June, to procure certificates of fitness, and same boys found at work on 19th June not certified.
"	"	"	Having on Thursday, 17th June, employed two young persons to 10 p.m. without sending to an Inspector registers of said overtime.	4 9 0	0 4 0	This duty was explained to the manager on 28th May.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>			
July 10	Messrs. Bunting Bros., letterpress printers, 8 and 9, Featherstone Street, City.	James Lennox Hannay, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having on Wednesday, 16th June, employed three young persons, aged 14 years, from 8.30 a.m. to 10.20 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th June, with a total cessation of 3½ hours, being 38 hours continuous employment.	6 0 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Having neglected to fence the fly wheel of gas engine after notice.	5 0 0	0 4 0	Verbal and written notice given on 28th May and sent on 2nd June.
" 27	Messrs. Dickenson & Co., paper manufacturers, Home Park, Kings Langley, Herts.	C. E. Keyser, Esq., I. F. Watkins, Esq., and Sir Jas. Longman, Bart., Court House, Watford.	Having employed 10 women, one female young person, and six male young persons on Saturday 26th June after the hour of 2 of the clock, to wit, until 5 and 6 o'clock.	17 0 0	5 6 6	It was proved, to the satisfaction of the Court, that these offences were committed by Gustav Quaas, the manager of paper coloring factory, without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the firm, and the said Gustav Quaas was summarily convicted in the above-named penalties and costs.
Aug. 7	Davis Spiegel, tailor, 26, Little Alie Street, Whitechapel.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on Thursday, 1st July, employed three women after the hour of 10 p.m., to wit, until 10.25 p.m.	3 0 0	0 12 0	A week allowed for payment.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lickeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	The family is very poor. A tampered certificate of birth was tendered, so as to show the age to be over 14. The girl has passed no standard, but as a promise was given that she should go to school, a small fine was imposed.
Sept. 22	Joseph Pipkin, operative, Crouchfield, Boxmoor.	Sir Ashley Cooper, Bart., and Captain Cooper, Town Hall, Hempstead.	Having, with consent, connivance, and wilful default, permitted his child Emma Pipkin to be employed as a full timer on the 22nd July and previously in a paper mill.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Having neglected to cause his said child to attend some recognised efficient school in accordance with the provisions of sec. 23 of Act 41 Vict. cap. 16.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
Oct. 27	Eli Dinham, saddler and harness maker, Ilminster.	Wm. Blake, Esq., and Col. Langworthy, Ilminster.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Beadon.</i>  Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on a Saturday.	2 0 0	0 17 0	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Oswald.</i>			
Nov. 6	Philip Levy, tailor, Convent Street, Nottingham.	John Barber and E. Pratt, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Monday the 19th ult., being the day substituted for Saturday half-holiday.	0 15 0	0 10 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Oswald—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 16	Fanny Francis, dress-maker, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham.	Captain Starey and T. Hill, Esq., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday the 28th ult.	1 0 0	1 0 0	
1886.						
June 19	Sam. Eden and Son, hosiery manufacturers, St. Luke's Street, Nottingham.	E. Pratt, Esq., and Dr. Littlewood, Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. on 25th May.	1 0 0	1 0 0	
"	William Scottorn, hosiery manufacturers, Roden Street, Nottingham.	"	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. on 25th May.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould.</i>			
Dec. 1	Wm. Speaight and Sons, letterpress printers, Fetter Lane, E.C.	Sir J. C. Lawrence, Alderman, Guildhall Police Court.	Employing five women after 10 p.m.	5 0 0	1 5 0	
" 15	Charles Spanglenlow, tailor, 12, East Street, City Road.	J. L. Hannay, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Worship Street, E.C.	Employing three women after 10 p.m.	3 0 0	0 12 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould—cont.</i>			
Jan. 7	Henderson, Rait, and Spalding, letter-press printers, Marylebone Lane, W.	J. Cook, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Marylebone.	Employing five young persons for more than seven work days without surgical certificates.	2 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Failing to keep registers in prescribed form, &c.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	Rowney & Co., lithographic printers, Whetstone Park, W.C.	Sir James Ingham, Chief Magistrate, Police Court, Bow Street.	Employing a child without obtaining certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 4 0	
"	Hines Bros., pianoforte action manufacturers, Great College Street, N.W.	J. Hosack, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Clerkenwell.	Employing five young persons more than 13 work days without surgical certificates.	0 5 0	1 0 0	
"	"	"	Failing to keep register with prescribed particulars, &c.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Failing to keep register, &c.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
29	Hawker and Son, lithographic printers, Poland Street, W.	J. M. Mansfield, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marlborough Street.	Employing four young persons more than 13 work days without surgical certificates.	-	0 10 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"		-	-	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 30	Miss Fisher, theatrical costumier, 26, Bedford Street, W.C.	Sir James Ingham, Chief Magistrate, Bow Street Police Court.	Employing 10 women on Sunday	0 10 0	2 0 0	
"	Chas. Alias, theatrical costumier, 114, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.	"	Employing five women on Sunday	0 5 0	1 0 0	
"	Harrison Brothers, theatrical costumiers, 31, Bow Street, W.C.	"	Employing two women on Sunday	0 2 0	0 8 0	
"	Auguste et Cie, theatrical costumiers, 27, Wellington Street, W.C.	"	Employing 10 women after 10 p.m.	0 10 0	2 5 0	
Mar. 16	Walter Dagnall, cocoa fibre mat manufacturer, Walham Green, S.W.	F. Curtis Bennett, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Hammersmith.	Employing four young persons without surgical certificates.	0 15 0	0 9 0	One case withdrawn by suggestion of Bench. Young person "having brought her father's dinner."
"	"	"	Costs in case withdrawn -	-	0 3 0	Paid by H.M. Inspector.
"	"	"	Failing to keep register with prescribed particulars.	0 5 0	0 2 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 20	J. Plumridge, Denmark Street, High Wycombe (saw mill).	George Wheeler, Mayor, and E. J. Payne, Esqs., Recorder, Town Hall, High Wycombe.	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates.	1 0 0	0 11 0	One conviction; the other cases withdrawn on payment of all costs.
"	"	"	Failing to produce register	-	0 6 0	
"	"	"	Failing to post abstract	-	0 6 0	
"	"	"	-	-	0 3 0	Three witnesses.
May 21	Francis & Co., revolving shutter manufacturers, 22, York Road, Kings' Cross, N.	R. Barstow, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Clerkenwell.	Employing six young persons more than seven work days without surgical certificate.	2 10 0	0 14 0	One penalty; five cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Failing to keep register with prescribed particulars, &c.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	Josh. Knight, firewood manufacturer, Buckingham Palace Road.	L. D'Eyncourt, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Westminster.	Failing to keep register with prescribed particulars, &c.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Employing five young persons more than seven work days without surgical certificates.	1 0 0	1 0 0	One conviction; other cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
July 1	Charles Bolke, tailor, 194, Gray's Inn Road.	R. Barstow, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Clerkenwell.	Employing three women after 10 p.m.	6 0 0	0 12 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould--cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 13	E. Fisher, costumier, 26, Bedford Street, W.C.	Sir James Ingham, Chief Police Magistrate, Bow Street Police Court.	Employing six women after 10 p.m. -	1 10 0	1 4 0	5s. in each case.
" 20	A. McPartan, dressmaker, 40, Brook Street, W.	J. Mansfield, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marlboro' Street Police Court.	Employing three young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 15 0	0 6 0	5s. in each case.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp.</i>			
Dec. 8	Davies and Pearson, iron founders, Tipton.	T. C. Neville, Stipendiary, Police Court, Wednesday.	Employing male young person more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing male young person more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	Saml. Downing, Richmond Iron Works, West Bromwich.	" "	Neglecting to fence certain mill gearing	- -	0 8 0	Defendant produced a plan in Court to show how he had now fenced the place, when the magistrate thought that, seeing the fencing was done, payment of costs would be sufficient in this case.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 12	Joseph Proffitt, saddle tree manufacturer, Walsall.	J. Newman, B. Beebee, Esqs., and Alderman Williams, Guildhall, Walsall.	Neglecting to enter in register name, &c. of young person.	1 0 0	0 8 6	The girl had been employed for several months.
"	"	"	Neglecting to obtain certificate of fitness for young person.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston.</i>			
Feb. 1	The Stroudwater Pin Co., pin manufacturers, Dursley.	W. J. Phelps, G. A. Graham, and A. B. Winterbotham, Esqs., and Col. M. L. Brown, Dursley.	Employing a female young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness on the 16th December 1885.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
Apr. 16	Thomas Ware and Sons, tanners, Bristol.	Thomas Wedmore and William Pethick, Esqs, Bristol.	Employing three male young persons on 17th March for more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	{ 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	0 11 6 0 11 6 0 11 6	
"	H. C. Bagust, bakers, Stoke Croft, Bristol.	"	Employing a male young person under 16 years of age before 6 a.m., viz., at 5.15 a.m. on 19th March.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing a male young person, aged 16, both before and after the ordinary period of employment on 19th March, viz., from 5 a.m. to 8.20 p.m.	0 10 0	0 11 6	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 23	S. G. Potter, dressmaker, Triangle, Clifton.	G. H. Leonard and W. A. F. Powell, Esqs., Bristol.	Workshop overcrowded on 23rd June 1886.	0 5 0	0 11 6	This being the first prosecution for this offence, I only asked for a nominal penalty.
July 30	Niblett & Co., aerated water manufacturers, Stroud, Gloucester.	C. H. Stanton, E. C. Little, E. H. Percival, W. J. Stanton, and W. H. Paine, M.D., Esqs., Stroud.	Employing a male young person, aged 14, from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. on 9th July 1886.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
Aug. 4	Edward Smith, printer, Narrow Wine Street, Bristol.	J. C. Wall and Mark Whitwill, Esqs., Bristol.	Employing two male young persons for more than seven work days without having procured certificates of fitness on 15th July 1886.	1 0 0	1 3 0	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cramp.</i>			
Dec. 2	Blair & Co., china manufacturer, Anchor Road, Longton.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, and J. St. Vincent Jarvis, Esq., Longton.	Employing a woman after 7 p.m. on November 20th.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
			Employing a female young person after 7 pm. on November 20th.	0 10 0	0 14 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cramp—cont.</i>			
Mar. 3	William Morley, Salopian pottery, Victoria Road, Fenton.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, J. F. Wileman, J.P., and J. S. Vincent Jarvis, J.P., Esqs., Long-ton.	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	£ 2 0 0	£ s. d. 0 14 6	
" 24	E. Allen & Co., silk manufacturers, West Street, Leek.	John Robinson, E. J. Ridgway, Arthur Nicholson, and W. B. Badnall, Esqs., Leek.	Failing to keep register of young persons with prescribed particulars.	1 0 0	1 0 6	
May 31	Atkinson Bros., letterpress printers, Empson Street, Hanley.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, and John Ridgway, Esqs., Hanley.	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
June 2	Conder and Atkinson, silk spinners, Bath Vale, Congleton.	Dennis Bradwell, and Arthur Solly, Esqs., Congleton. County Petty Sessions.	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 10 6	
July 16	Harrison and Baker, Kingsfield Pottery, Shelton New Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme.	H. C. Greenwood, Esq., Stipendiary, Fenton.	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix Abstract of Act at entrance of factory.	0 10 0	0 9 6	
"	William Gallimore, Silk manufacturer, Cornhill Street, Leek.	Hugh Sleigh and Arthur Nicholson, Esq., Leeks.	Neglecting to limewash the factory within 14 months.	0 10 0	0 10 6	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold.</i>			
Nov. 6	The Vale of Neath Dinas Fire Brick and Cement Company, Limited, Glynneath.	Griffiths Llewellyn, Esq., Rev. W. Griffiths, Neath Petty Sessions.	Employing a child without certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 10 3	The Bench took a lenient view of these offences, as it was stated in evidence that they were committed in the absence of the head manager, who was away for his holidays.
"	The Resolven Tin-plate Company, Limited, Resolven.	"	Employing a child without certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 10 3	
"	"	"	Employing another child without certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 10 3	
"	"	"	Employing the same child without a certificate of fitness.	0 0 0	0 10 3	
"	Richard Rossa, Son, & Co., Gilfrew Tin-plate Works, near Neath.	"	Employing a young person without registration.	0 5 0	0 10 3	
"	"	"	Employing the same young person without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 10 3	
"	The Malincourt Brick Company, Malincourt, near Resolven.	"	Employing a female under 16 years of age.	0 10 0	0 9 3	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Bignold—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 10	John Evans & Co., Town Saw Mills, Carmarthen.	T. Mostyn Davies (Mayor), and Thomas Thomas, Esqs., Carmarthen Borough Sessions.	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheel of a steam-engine.	0 5 0	0 6 6	The Defendants pleaded guilty, but having since the issue of the summons fenced their mill-gearing a light fine only was imposed in addition to the costs.
1886.						
Jan. 20	Tymawr Brick Company, Hopkin's Town, near Pontypridd.	Ignatius Williams, Esq., Stipendiary, Pontypridd.	Employing a girl under 16 years of age in a brickworks.	1 0 0	0 7 9	
"	"	"	Employing a female child 12 years of age in a brickworks.	2 0 0	0 7 9	
"	Henry Levi Williams, aerated water manufacturer, Millicent Street, Cardiff.	Alderman D. Jones, and Dr. Paine, Cardiff.	Employing one child and one young person without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
"	C. Wakeford and Sons, printers, 97, Bute Street, Cardiff.	"	Employing one young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
"	The Rhiwderin Tin-plate Co., tin-plate manufacturers, Newport, Mon.	Thos. Cordes and Ebenezer Lewis, Esqs., Newport Petty Sessions.	Employing a child by night, to wit, at 3.30 a.m.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
"	The Machen Tin-plate Co., tin-plate manufacturers, Limited, Machen, Mon.	"	Employing six females by night, to wit, at 1.30 a.m.	18 0 0	1 2 6	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 23	The Machen Tin-plate Co., tin-plate manufacturers, Limited, Machen, Mon.	Thos. Cordes and Ebenezer Lewis, Esqs., Newport Petty Sessions.	Employing a male young person from 6 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. the following day.	-	0 10 0	The boy's evidence being directly contrary to the statement he made to H.M. Inspector, the case was withdrawn. Costs paid by H.M. Inspector.
" 26	The Dare Steel and Tin-plate Co., tin-plate manufacturers, Gadlys Works, Aberdare.	H. J. North, Stipendiary, and R. H. Rhys, Esqs., Aberdare Petty Sessions.	Employing six females by night, to wit, at 9.45 p.m.	2 5 0	1 2 9	Penalty of 10s. each in the cases of four girls and 28.6d. each in the cases of two girls.
"	"	"	Employing a young person by night, having worked during the previous 12 hours.	0 2 6	0 12 9	
" 28	Llwydarth Tin-plate Co., tin-plate manufacturers, Caerleon, Mon.	C. Nicholson and F. T. Mitchell, Esqs., Caerleon Petty Sessions.	Employing a young person by night, to wit, at 10.30 p.m. who had also worked during the preceding day.	0 7 6	0 12 6	
Feb. 13	Tynnewydd Tin-plate Co., Limited, tin-plate manufacturers, Pontnewydd, Mon.	A. D. Borington and C. J. Parkes, Esqs., Pontypool.	Employing three girls during the night	1 11 6	1 8 6	
"	"	"	Employing a male young person at 9.30 p.m. who had worked during the preceding day.	0 9 6	0 10 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of ILM. Inspector Bignold—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 17	Teilo Tin-plate Company, Limited, tin-plate manufacturers, Teilo Works, Pontardulais.	John T. Jenkins and D. L. F. S. Bishop, Esqs., Swansea.	Employing 18 females during the night	18 0 0	10 13 0	1 <i>l.</i> in each case and costs.
" 22	The Penarth Brick Works Co., Limited, Penarth.	J. C. Corbett and Valentine Traves, Esqs., Penarth.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 1 0	0 9 9	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep a register	0 1 0	0 9 9	
Mar. 1	Mr. William Henry Thomas, ropemanufacturer, Kingsbridge.	Capt. Twysden, R.N., and J. Bennett, Esq., Kingsbridge.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 11 6	0 9 6	Fine was ordered to include costs.
" 23	George Dobson, alkali manufacturer, Grange-town, near Cardiff.	Robert Bird and Jno. Sloper, Esqs., Cardiff.	Employing a child without keeping the prescribed register.	0 5 0	0 6 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 6 6	
" 24	D. and B. Jones, iron founders, Bryn Ffordd, Pontardulais.	T. Hall, Esq., and Capt. T. Davies, Swansea.	Neglecting to fence a steam-engine and fly-wheel.	1 5 0	0 15 0	
" 26	Birchgrove Steel Company Limited, tin-plate manufacturers, Ynyssyllwch, Glais.	H. Lloyd and H. N. Miers, Esqs., Pontardawe.	Employing a child without keeping the prescribed register.	-	0 13 6	Case dismissed; Bench held that the employment proved did not come within definition given in section 94.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 27	F. and J. Holman, paper manufacturers, Lee Mill, Ivybridge, Devon.	Cecil Bewes and J. McAndrew, Esqs., Ivybridge.	Employing a child without keeping register thereof.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
July 17	George Morgan, builder and contractor, Maindee.	Dr. Woollett and E. H. Watts, Esq., Newport.	Neglecting to fence steam-engine and fly-wheel in saw mills.	1 0 0	0 6 0	Defendant stated that he had fenced engine and fly-wheel since he received summons; fine reduced in consequence.
"	P. P. Price, M.P., brick manufacturer Maindee.	"	Employing a child in his brickyard without a certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 7 0	In this case the Defendant pleaded that the actual offender was the contractor. This person, named H. Chard, was produced by the Defendant; he admitted the offence and the Bench being satisfied that the Defendant had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act, imposed a fine of 5s. and costs upon the contractor.
" 19	Chepstow Bobbin Mills Company, Limited, bobbin and reel factory, Chepstow.	Major Cowburn and Henry Clay, Esq., Chepstow.	Employing a child without a certificate of attendance at school.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing another child without keeping the prescribed register.	0 10 0	0 8 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 19	Chepstow Bobbin Mills Company, Limited, bob- bin and reel factory, Chepstow.	Major Cowburn and Henry Clay, Esq., Chepstow.	Employing a young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
" 22	Monmouth Steam Saw Mill Company, May Hill Saw Mills, Monmouth.	C. Powell (Mayor) and T. James, Esqs., Borough Sessions, Shire Hall, Monmouth.	Employing a young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 8 6	The Defendant pleaded ignorance of the provisions of the Act and that since H.M. Inspector's visit the register had been properly filled. The Bench imposed nominal penalties only.
"	"	"	Employing five young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
" 28	D. B. McCallum & Co., iron and brass founders, Newport.	Dr. Woollett and A. J. Stevens, Esq., Borough Sessions, Newport.	Employing a young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 0 0	
"	Davies & Co., Alexandra Pottery, Newport.	"	Employing a child without obtaining the certificate of attendance at school.	1 0 0	0 10 0	The Bench having imposed a fine of 1 <i>l.</i> and costs in the first case against the Defendants, ordered them to pay costs only in the second case as I did not press for a penalty.
"	"	"	Employing the same child without keeping the prescribed register of em- ployment, &c.	-	0 10 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 29	E. E. Gilley and Lanham, dressmakers, Torquay.	W. R. Fortescue and W. H. Bridges, Esqs., Torquay.	(1.) Employing female young person after 10 p.m.	0 12 6	0 7 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing female young person after 10 p.m.	0 12 6	0 7 6	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing female young person after 0 p.m.	0 11 6	0 8 6	
Oct. 28	William Evans, Steam Saw Mills, New Cut, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler (Stipendiary) and T. Davies, Esqs., Town Hall, Swansea.	Employing a child without the prescribed medical certificate of fitness.	0 8 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same child full time for a period of two months.	1 11 6	0 8 6	
Jan. 8	Charles Hastings, saddler, George Street, Oxford.	The Mayor (Rob. Buckle, Esq.) and Aldermen Hughes and Carr, Oxford City Petty Sessions.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Striedinger.</i> Having employed on Saturday, 14th November, a male young person after the hour of 4 o'clock, to wit, until 7 o'clock in the evening.	0 1 0	0 11 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Striedinger—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 23	Crouch and Company, hat manufacturers, Ather- stone.	Major Mitchell and C. B. Lowe, Esq., County Petty Sessions, Ather- stone.	Employing a child without entering his name in the register.			
"	"	"	Employing the same child without a certificate of fitness.			
"	"	"	Employing the same child full time, and			
"	"	"	Not producing a school certificate for the same child.	0 12 0	2 0 0	
"	"	"	Four similar offences in the case of another child.			
"	"	"	Employing a third child without cer- tificate of fitness as a full timer and without obtaining the requisite school certificate for him; and			
"	"	"	Not affixing an Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act on the premises.			



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Striedinger—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 13	Nichols and Chandler, shoe manufacturer, Northampton.	Thomas Adams, and Henry Mobbs, Esqs., Northampton.	Employing a child as a young person -	0 10 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	-	0 5 0	} Fined the costs only.
"	"	"	Employing a child without registering his name, &c.	-	0 5 0	
"	S. P. Blaxley, shoe manufacturer, Northampton.	"	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child as a young person -	-	0 5 0	Fined the costs only.
"	Joseph Hudson, parent, Northampton.	"	Failing to cause his child employed in a workshop to attend school.	-	0 5 0	Fined the costs only.
Sept. 10	C. A. Foster, letter-press printer, Northampton.	Thomas Adams, Mayor, and Jas. Barry, Esqs., Northampton.	Employing a young person without registering his name, &c.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Employing another young person without a certificate of fitness.	-	0 5 0	I asked for a penalty, but the Bench would only order the Defendant to pay the costs.
"	Wm. Jones, shoe manufacturer, Northampton.	"	Similar offence -	0 10 0	0 14 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Striedinger—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 10	Hy. Matthews, shoe manufacturer, Northampton.	Thomas Adams, Mayor, and Jas. Barry, Esqs., Northampton.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
" 24	Joseph Gibbs, shoemaker, Northampton.	Thos. Adams and — Coulson, Esqs., Northampton.	Similar offence - - -	0 10 0	0 14 0	
" 29	Robert Jones, boot closer, St. Michael's Road, Northampton.	Robt. Derby and Geo. Norman, Esqs., Northampton.	Employing a child as a young person -	0 10 0	0 14 0	
Oct. 18	F. Delman, foreman, Northampton.	The Mayor and Edward Mobb, Esq., Northampton.	Consenting to the employment of his child as a young person.	0 10 0	0 14 0	Allowed three weeks for payment.
"	G. Craddock, boot closer, Northampton.	" "	Employing a child as a young person -	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	Edward Gadsby, machinist, Northampton.	" "	Failing to lime-wash his factory within the past 14 months.	-	0 5 0	The Bench refused to fine more than the costs.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Poultney.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 13	Messrs. Blaker & Co., tobacco pipe makers, Globe Wharf, Mile End.	F. Lushington, Esq., Stipendiary, Thames Police Court.	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	3 0 0	0 4 0	The boy was employed constantly from 7 a.m. till 8 p.m., and from 7 a.m. till 6 p.m. on Saturdays.
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
" 27	The Rainham Portland Cement Co.	The Rev. W. Smalley, W. Squires and H. Josian, Esqs., Grays.	Not securely fencing mill gearing	5 0 0	0 9 0	I had directed this mill-gearing to be fenced in December last. An accident occurred in June which was not reported, and the mill gearing was unfenced on Nov. 6th.
1886.						
Feb. 6	Johnson & Co., Rope and Twine Works, Mile End Road.	F. Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Not exhibiting Abstract of Factory Act in his factory.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child who had not attended school at all during the previous week.	-	-	Adjourned till next Saturday, as my witness, though summoned, did not attend. Messrs. Johnson had previously been cautioned for employing the same child illegally.
" 13	"	"	Adjourned hearing of the charge	3 0 0	0 4 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 19	Messrs. R. & H. Green, shipbuilders, Blackwall.	F. Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Employing five young persons without surgical certificates.	1 0 4	1 5 0	{ This firm had been cautioned and instructed in writing. Messrs. Green's representative fully admitted the offences, and promised that no neglect of the law should again take place. One case was dismissed, as the boy had given a wrong address and could not be found.
"	"	"	Employing three young persons without registering their names, &c.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
Aug. 11	The Great Eastern Railway Co., letter-press printers, Stratford.	N. Powell and W. Glenny, Esqs., Stratford.	Employing three young persons after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	0 15 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Employing three young persons overtime, and not reporting the prescribed particulars to the Inspector.	0 15 0	0 15 0	{ The second prosecution against Messrs. Rutter for the illegal employment of children.
"	D. and C. Rutter, brick-makers, Great Wakering.	J. Tabor, E. A. Wield, C. A. Tabor, Esqs., Major Bacon, and the Rev. N. Twyne, Southend.	Employing three children without school attendance.	0 15 0	1 11 6	
"	J. E. Potter, brick-maker, Southchurch.	"	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	-	-	{ The register produced to me in the brickfield for 1886 made it appear that this child had not been examined. An old register for 1885 was produced in Court, in which a certificate of fitness had been granted to the child, so I withdrew the charge. I visited the brickfield at 5.30 a.m. and found the children at work.
"	"	"	Employing the same child before 6 o'clock in the morning.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Same offence in a second case	0 5 0	0 10 6	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 23	Bury and Elton Commercial Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Leeman's Hill, Elton.	Colonel Hutchinson and W. O. Walker, Esq., Bury.	1. Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock same day.	0 10 0	0 18 6	
"	"	"	2. Employing the same without having caused him to make up school attendances in default.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
"	Jos. Coop, hat manufacturer, Woolfold.	"	1. Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 12 6	} Small penalty asked for in one case.
"	"	"	2. Another similarly	-	0 6 6	
Dec. 23	The Wham Bar Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Heywood.	J. Lord and T. Isherwood, Esqs., Heywood.	Employing seven women after 5.30 p.m.	1 0 0	2 14 6	Penalty accepted in two cases.
" 24	R. Rothwell, wagon-maker, Fernhill, Bury.	J. Duckworth and J. Farrar, Esqs., Bury.	Employing two young persons more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 6	Penalty accepted in one case.
"	"	"	The same without registration	-	0 11 0	Paid costs, the Bench having omitted to order costs as usual.
" 30	Rochdale Spinning Co. Limited, cotton spinners, Rochdale.	J. R. Heape (Mayor), R. T. Heape, G. Petrie, and W. Baron, Esqs., Town Hall, Rochdale.	Employing six women after 5.30 p.m., to wit, till 5.39 p.m.	3 0 0	2 11 0	Penalty in three cases, on promise of strict observance of the Act in future.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 1	Bury District Co-operative Provision Society, Limited, tailors.	T. Burrow (Mayor), J. O'Neill and N. Peers, Esqs., Bury.	Employing a woman on Saturday after 4 p.m.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
May 5	Abraham Thompson and Sons, fulling millers, Stubble Mill.	J. Brierley and T. Smithson, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing four young persons after 6 p.m.	2 0 0	1 14 6	Penalties accepted in two cases; second conviction.
13	Oliver Ormrod, Birtle Bleach Works, Birtle.	T. Whitehead and O. O. Wrigley, Esqs., Bury.	(1.) Employing six children and young persons without certificates of fitness.	3 0 0	} 3 11 6	{ Maximum penalty accepted in one case, defendant promising due diligence in the future.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing two children without certificates of attendance at school.	-		
"	Joshua Hoyle and Sons, Limited, Freeholds Mill, cotton spinners, &c.	Major C. M. Royds, R. T. Heape, J. Brierly, and C. Whitaker, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing two children before and after one o'clock the same day.	0 5 0	1 7 6	Penalty accepted in one case.
"	The Haugh Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, Haugh.	"	Employing three children before and after one o'clock same day.	0 5 0	1 7 6	Penalty accepted in one case.
"	Shawforth Spinning, Manufacturing, and Twining Co., Limited, cotton spinners, &c., Peel Mills, Shawforth.	"	Employing a child before and after one o'clock the same day.	0 5 0	0 12 6	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>			
May 26	Thos. Heap and Son, woollen manufacturers, Haugh Mills.	Major C. M. Boyds, R. T. Heape, J. Brierly, and C. Whitaker, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	1. Employing a child without causing him to make up deficient attendance at school for previous week.	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 12 6	
"	"	"	2. Employing a child without registration as prescribed.	-	0 7 6	Permitted to pay costs.
June 23	Dilworth Harrison & Co., cotton manufacturers, Mount Pleasant Mill, Burnley.	J. Howorth, Geo. Storey, and O. Folds, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing three children before and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	0 10 0	1 7 6	Penalty accepted in one case; the Defendants, through their solicitor, promising strict care in future.
" 25	J. Taylor, Matthews & Co., cotton manufacturers, Waterside Shed, Hamer.	Joshua Heap, and G. Booth, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
" 28	J. Openshaw and Son, woollen manufacturers, Pimhole Mills.	J. Farrar and H. J. Webb, Esqs., Bury Borough Sessions.	Employing a young person during the dinner hour.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Samuel Knowles and Son, calico printers, &c., Stormer Hill, Print Works.	J. S. Walker and J. Isherwood, Esqs., Bury County Sessions.	Employing six women from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. on May 27.	1 0 0	2 4 6	Penalty inflicted in one case and costs in remainder. Mr. Knowles retired from the Bench during the hearing of his case, and his advocate pleaded, as extenuating circumstances, the agreeable nature of employment and the impropriety of information having been given to the Department.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 30	The Garfield Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, New Hey.	J. Brierley, R. T. Heape, H. Newall, and J. H. Scholfield, Esqs., Rochdale County Petty Sessions.	1. Employing 30 women and young persons during the dinner hour on May 12, viz., till 12.39.	15 0 0	30 19 6	20s. shillings penalty in 15 cases, costs in all.
"	"	"	2. Employing 23 women and young persons till 5.37 p.m. on May 26.	40 0 0		40s. shillings penalty in 20 cases and costs in all. The Bench characterised this as a very bad case, and would have been willing to inflict even a heavier penalty, but as the Defendants' advocate raised no defence, and the costs were heavy, they acceded to my suggestion as to the extent of the fines.
"	The Garfield Spinning Co., Limited, near Rochdale.	J. Brierley, R. T. Heape, J. H. Scholfield, and K. Hurst, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing 15 women and young persons during a meal time, to wit, at 12.39 on May 12.	15 0 0	32 10 0	{ The Defendants pleaded guilty through their advocate, and raised no defence. The engine tender had received definite orders to use margins of overtime, and the case strongly illustrated the mode of systematic time cribbing.
"	"	"	Employing 20 women and young persons during a meal time, to wit, at 5.37 p.m. on May 26.	40 0 0		



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 1	Ilex Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Rawtenstall.	Thomas Brooke, D.L., and T. H. Whitehead, Esqs., Rawtenstall.	Employing five females after 1 o'clock on Saturday.	2 0 0	2 5 6	Penalty inflicted in two cases, costs in all.
" 5	John Whittaker, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Wellington Mills, Padiham.	William Dugdale and C. E. Every Halsted, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing 20 women during a meal hour, to wit, at 8.10 a.m. on June 11.	10 0 0	9 2 0	
"	The Commercial Co., cotton manufacturers, Padiham.	" "	Employing 10 women during a meal hour, to wit, at 8.7 a.m. on June 11.	2 10 0	3 19 6	
" 8	Wood and Brothers, cotton manufacturers, Birch Mill, near Heywood.	Richard Walker and J. Whitaker, Esqs., Bury.	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock of the same day on May 14 and 17.	0 10 0	1 2 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 28	F. Dutson, milliner, &c., Manchester Street, Heywood.	Alderman B. Buckley and B. Bell, Esq., Heywood.	Employing two women after 10 p.m. on June 12.	0 5 0	0 19 6	These being the first cases of the kind in Heywood, and all the Defendants pleading guilty and placing themselves in the hands of the prosecution with promises of future strict adhesion to the Act, the Court acceded to my proposition to impose a small penalty in one case, and costs in the rest, against each Defendant.
"	Francis Heyworth, tailor, Market Street, Heywood.	"	1. Employing a woman after 8 p.m. on June 12.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	2. Not affixing Abstract as prescribed.	-	0 7 6	
"	Charles Schofield, milliner, &c., York Street, Heywood.	"	Employing two young persons after 9.30 p.m. on June 12, not having complied with prescribed rules.	0 2 6	0 19 6	
"	William Scott, milliner, &c., York Street, Heywood.	"	Employing two women after 9.30 p.m. on June 12, not having complied with prescribed rules.	0 2 6	0 19 6	
Sept. 22	Oakmount Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Oakmount, Burnley.	G. Keighley, Mayor, J. Folds, and G. Sutcliffe, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing 25 women and young persons and children during a meal time, to wit, at 5.37 p.m. on 30th July 1886.	7 10 0	10 7 6	Penalties in 15 cases, 10s. each, and costs in all. No defence raised by the Defendants advocate.
Oct. 6	Simpson and West, cotton manufacturers, Belle Vue Mill, Burnley.	George Keighley (Mayor), G. Sutcliffe, and G. Haslam, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing five women during a meal hour, to wit, between 12.30 and 1.30 p.m.	1 10 0	2 12 6	Penalty in three cases, costs in all, Defendants pleading guilty.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 27	Richard Lord, cotton manufacturer, &c., Flowers Shed, near Bacup.	C. J. Sutcliffe, J. W. Worrall, Edward Ashworth, and J. Hargreaves, Esqs., Bacup.	1. Employing five women on October 6 after 5.30 p.m.	5 0 0	15 0 0	
"	"	"	2. Employing 20 women and young persons on October 7 after 5.30 p.m., to wit, till 5.45 p.m.	40 0 0		
"	G. and J. Shepherd, cotton spinners, &c., Holmes Mill, Burnley Road, near Bacup.	"	Permitting a child to clean machinery in motion.	0 2 6	0 12 0	
"	Rossendale Industrial Company, Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Weir Mills, near Bacup.	"	1. Employing a child before and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	2. Neglecting to limewash the factory throughout.	0 10 0	0 12 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 30	The West End Firewood and Coal Company, Lucy Street, Hulme,	Francis J. Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a child neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets, nor on the system of employment on alternate days.	2 0 0	0 11 6	
"	William Taylor, box maker, Granby Row, Manchester.	"	(1.) Employing a young person without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to fence certain dangerous parts of an engine, mill-gearing, &c.	2 0 0	0 11 6	
1886. Feb. 12	John Frost, fancy box maker, Blossom Street, Manchester.	J. Hoy and G. F. Fisher, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a child neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets, nor on the system of employment on alternate days.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Thomas Carter, book-binder, 7, Bridgewater Place, Manchester.	"	Employing four young persons under the age of 16 years without having obtained certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	2 6 6	
"	Charles Thurlow, machinist, Garden Street, Hulme, Manchester.	"	(1.) Neglecting to keep in the prescribed form a register of the young persons employed in his factory.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 6	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 26	Job Taylor, baker, 47, Brook Street, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years before 6 o'clock in the morning.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
Mar. 25	John Ryder, brick maker, Openshaw.	E. Walmesley and H. Lee, Esqs., County Police Court, Strangeways.	(1.) Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1 0 0	0 13 0	The Defendant was fined 4/., and costs for similar offences in 1882.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
" 30	Walker & Co., Soapery Street, West Gorton.	J. H. P. Leresche, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, County Police Court, Strangeways.	Neglecting to fence a fly-wheel and certain dangerous parts of an engine.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
" 31	Abraham Rosenthal, cap maker, 50, Moreton Street, Strangeways.	Francis J. Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court.	(1.) Employing a woman after 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.	1 1 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a young person after 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.	-	0 6 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendant.
"	"	"	(3.) Employing a young person after 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.	-	0 6 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 1	Hannay & Co., Crown Biscuit Works, West Gorton.	J. H. P. Levesche, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, County Police Court, Strangeways.	Employing 10 girls after 8 o'clock p.m. -	10 0 0	8 0 0	The girls came to work at 6 a.m. and were found working at 8.35 p.m.
Aug. 6	John Knowles, baker, 48, Hannah Street, Rochdale Road.	Thomas Dale, G.F. Fisher, and Chestin Thompson, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a child neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets, nor on the system of employment on alternate days only.	0 10 6	0 11 6	
" 13	N. J. Ridgway, brass founder, Greek Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.	Thomas Dale and T. C. Horsfall, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1 0 0	0 10 6	The Defendant's attention had been personally directed to this irregularity four times since April 1885.
Oct. 20	Louis Glass & Co., picture-frame makers, Miller Street, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing three young persons under the age of 16 years without having obtained certificates of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	3 0 0	1 17 6	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cooke-Taylor.</i>			
Dec. 18	Simpson and Russell, Cotton Factory, Gregson Lane, near Preston.	R. S. Flowerdew and John Eccles, Esqs., Bamber Bridge.	Employing 10 women and children from 6 a.m. till after 1 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	3 19 6	40s. in first case and costs in others.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cooke-Taylor—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 25	John Liver & Co., Cotton Factory Preston.	G. Galloway and J. Burrow, Esqs., Preston.	Employing nine women and three young persons at 5.42 p.m., the time for ceasing work being 5.30 p.m.	2 0 0	2 6 6	
Sept. 8	Hampson and Fish, Cotton Factory, Croston.	William Bretherton and H. de Trafford, Esqs., Croston.	Employing ten women at 6.45 p.m. on July 28th, the hour for ceasing work being 6.0 p.m.	2 6 0	25 6 0	<i>i.e.</i> , 1s. penalty in each case. This firm has been three times convicted of a like offence before.
"	"	"	Employing 36 women, young persons and children, at 6.15 a.m. on July 29th (the following morning), the hour for commencing work being 6.30 a.m.			
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont.</i>			
Nov. 11	Hy. Crowther and Son, woollen manufacturers, Broadfield Mill, Lockwood near Huddersfield.	R. Skilbeck and D. Nudgley, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Employing a female after 6.0 p.m.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
Dec. 7	Jas. Stephens, woollen manufacturer, Liversedge.	W. Carr and Thos. Taylor, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Employing five females after 7.0 p.m.	0 14 0	2 3 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 22	M. Merrill and Son, Ebor Mill, Haworth.	William Haggas and John Cloyne, Esqs., Keighley Court House.	Neglecting to fence a hoist whereby Robert Pickles was killed.	5 0 0	0 16 6	Messrs. Merrill paid 50 <i>l.</i> to the widow, so the latter part of the charge under section 82 was withdrawn.
Mar. 19	William Saunderson, woollen manufacturer, Flock Mill, Batley.	J. Wornald and J. Critchley, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Neglecting to report accident to Michael Brennan, whose leg was broken on January 29th, 1886.	3 0 0	0 7 0	
"	Marsden & Co., iron founders, Heckmond-wike.	" "	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheel of an engine in their works at Heckmond-wike.	5 0 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to report accident to Herbert Culvert, which terminated fatally some days after.	3 0 0	0 7 0	
Oct. 29	Samuel Robertshaw, woollen manufacturer, Heckmondwike.	John Wornald and J. Wheatly, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Neglecting to keep register in prescribed form, &c.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector J. A. Redgrave.</i>			
Nov. 5	Curtis and Towner, "Gazette" Office, Brighton.	C. G. Heathcote, Esq., Stipendiary, Police Court, Brighton.	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	1 17 6	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 5	H. J. Infield, "Daily News" Office, Brighton.	C. G. Heathcote, Esq., Stipendiary, Police Court, Brighton.	Employing four young persons from 6 a.m. to 10.40 p.m.	4 0 0	3 2 0	
Dec. 9	C. T. Brock & Co., pyrotechnists, South Norwood.	C. Hussey and H. Schmidt, Esqs., Police Court, Croydon.	Employing three women at night -	6 0 0	2 2 0	
"	"	"	Employing five young persons and women on Sunday.	5 0 0	2 0 0	
1886.						
Jan. 5	Allen Brothers, cigar makers, High Street, Battersea.	E. Shiel, Esq., Wandsworth Police Court.	Not keeping register of young persons -	0 5 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 15 0	0 15 0	
"	J. Davis, printer, Old Kent Road.	W. Slade, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
"	Pelletier & Co., confecti- oners, Bermondsey New Road.	"	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	A. Reid and Sons, brush- makers, Tabard Street.	"	Employing a young person without sur- gical certificate.	0 5 0	0 5 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 12	J. Douglas, tailor, Lewes -	J. G. Blencowe, and J. Farncombe, Esqs. Police Court, Lewes.	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 12 6	I only applied for a nominal penalty.
"	Tilling and Son, printers, Warner Street, S.E.	W. Slade, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Not obtaining certificate of fitness of young person.	- - -	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Blackett and Sons, brush- makers, 177, Tabard Street.	" "	Overcrowding workshop	- - -	0 2 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs and promise of alteration.
"	Light and Son., tailors, Cranbourne Brighton.	G. Heathcote, Stipendiary, Police Court, Brighton.	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 1 0	0 14 6	Nominal penalty only asked for.
"	A. Cardy, bootmaker, Brunswick Street East, West Brighton.	M. Scott, Esq., and Colonel Hansard, Town Hall, Hove.	Employing two young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 2 0	1 9 0	I did not press the case, so nomi- nal penalty only was inflicted.
Feb. 3	W. A. Vale, glass works, Abbey Street, Bermond- sey.	W. Slade, Esq., South- wark Police Court.	Employing a young person on Sunday -	0 15 0	0 5 0	
"	Creighton, Mitchell & Co., Collar Works, Heiron Street, Walworth.	F. Byron, Esq., Police Court, Lambeth.	Not keeping register of young persons -	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing four young persons without certificates of fitness.	- - -	1 0 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 8	G. M. Coghlan, printer, Camberwell Road.	E. Byron, Esq., Police Court, Lambeth.	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
April 8	H. and E. N. Levy & Co., Limited, Sack Works, Ravensbourne Street, Deptford.	B. Marsham, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Employing three women during the night.	1 10 0	0 18 0	
June 19	Arthur Perry, printer, Dartford.	E. Umfreville and A. Fooks, Q.C., Esqs., Police Court, Dartford.	Employing a child full time - -	0 10 0	0 14 6	
" 23	A. W. Meeson, dressmaker, Upper St. James Street, Brighton.	G. Heathcote, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Brighton.	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 2 6	0 13 6	
" 30	H. J. Infield, "Daily News," Brighton.	" "	Employing a child who was not attending school.	0 1 0	0 15 6	
July 1	E. P. Williams, dressmaker, Hastings.	G. Bradmann and E. Brown, Esqs., Police Court, Hastings.	Employing three females after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 3 0	2 9 6	
" 5	George Jones, dressmaker, Bromley, Kent.	G. Waring, Esq., and Col. Colville, Police Court, Bromley.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday afternoon.	1 10 0	1 17 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 16	George Featherby, brick-maker, Gillingham, Kent.	F. Hulkes, Esq., and Col. Hartley, Police Court, Rochester.	Employing a child who was not attending school.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
Aug. 16	Silas Daniel, Mineral Water Works, Ramsgate.	G. Hanham and K. W. Wilkie, Esqs., Ramsgate Police Court,	Not keeping register of children and young persons.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Employing three children and young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 15 0	2 10 0	
"	Josiah Austin, Mineral Water Works, Ramsgate.	"	Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	1 6 0	
" 21	Spalding and Hodge, paper makers, South Darenth.	E. Umfreville and E. Bevan, Esqs., Dartford Police Court.	Employing 12 women after 7 p.m.	26 0 0	9 7 6	This being the third time the firm have been charged, full penalties and costs were imposed in each case.
" 30	G. Gransden, brickmaker, Milton next Sittingbourne.	Col. Knight and E. Gascoigne, Esq., Police Court, Sittingbourne.	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates.	0 15 0	2 0 0	
Sept. 14	John Strapp, brickmaker, Sittingbourne.	Col. Knight and Capt. Vallance, Police Court, Sittingbourne.	Employing four children and young persons without surgical certificates.	1 0 0	2 1 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 23	Watts and Acott, dress-makers, Arundel.	C. Bartlett, Esq., and Dr. Hubert, Arundel.	Employing three females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 1 6	0 15 0	
Oct. 26	J. G. Bishop, printer, Brighton.	G. Heathcote, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Brighton.	Employing two young persons at illegal hours.	- - -	0 18 0	This being a technical offence, I withdrew on payment of costs.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron.</i>			
Nov. 19	Messrs. A. C. Weir & Co., flax spinners, Dunmurry Mill, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.	W. T. B. Lyons, Esq., Dr. S. Musgrave, T. R. Stanmer, and J. Theo. Richardson, Esqs., Lisburn Petty Sessions.	For employing 11 females after 1.30 p.m. on Saturday.	2 15 0	2 0 0	
Dec. 8	Messrs. Jones and Belford, milliners and dress-makers, Royal Avenue, Belfast.	James Haslett, M.P. and Richard Patterson, Esqs., Belfast Petty Sessions.	For employing five women after 10 p.m.	2 10 0	0 12 6	
" 15	Messrs. W. and G. Baird, printers, &c., Arthur St., Belfast.	D. Browne, R.N., and F. Ward, Esqs., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing two women after 10 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 5 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 15	Mr. Joseph B. Black, Raceview Bleach Works, near Ballymena, Co. Antrim.	J. C. Rutherford, Esq., R.M., Ballymena Petty Sessions.	Employing six women after legal hours on Saturday.	3 0 0	0 18 0	
Sept. 24	Thomas Fry, Ross Green Bleach Works, Co. Antrim.	J. C. Rutherford, R.M., Robt. Simpson, and John Patrick, Esqs., Ballymena Petty Sessions.	For employing two male young persons without the necessary certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
"	"	"	For not keeping register with prescribed particulars.	0 5 0	0 4 0	
"	Daniel Kirk and Sons, Tannyhake Bleach and Dye Works, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.	"	For employing male young person without the necessary certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	For not keeping register with prescribed particulars.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Kindersley.</i>	-	-	
Dec. 2	David Taylor, furrier, 7 and 8, Union Place, Edinburgh.	Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of the Sheriffdom of the Lothians and Peebles, Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	-	0 19 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Kindersley—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 22	Luke Greenwood, woollen manufacturer, Howlands Mill, Hawick.	Francis Russell, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk, Sheriff Court, Jedburgh.	Employing three women during the night of February 5th, 1886.	6 0 0	0 5 6	
Feb. 24	F. E. Percival, straw hat manufacturer, Luton.	Wm. Mayles, Mayor, and G. W. Gilder, Ex-Mayor, Luton.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Wood.</i> Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 6th February 1886.	0 1 6	0 6 0	
"	Alfred Coppleston, straw hat manufacturer, George Street, Luton.	" "	" "	0 1 6	0 6 0	
May 12	Levi Turney, straw hat manufacturer, Luton.	The Mayor (Wm. Mayles, Esq.) and A. T. Webster, Esq., Luton.	Employing four women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 1st May 1886.	0 2 0	0 18 0	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond.</i>			
Nov. 9	Wm. Valentine, 2, Church Street, Wrexham.	The Mayor and Wm. Thomas, Esq., and others, Wrexham.	Employing two females at 6.55 p.m. on Friday, September 11th, Friday being the day substituted for Saturday.	0 5 0	0 14 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 16	Ann Devane, dressmaker, 182, Burlington Street, Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing two girls at 6.25 p.m. on Saturday, October 7th.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
Dec. 5	The Bangor and Carnarvon Slate Co., Nantlle Vale.	Messrs. Wynn Griffiths, T. Morgan, G. Farren, and J. Menzies, Esqs., Carnarvon.	Not reporting fatal accident	1 0 0	2 1 8	The case was adjourned from Nov. 21st so that a subpoena might be issued for the attendance of a witness of the accident; Dr. Roberts having also to be in attendance, the costs were high.
1886.						
Feb. 1	The Allyn Tin-plate Co., Mold.	J. Scott Banks and Edward Thompson, Esqs., Mold.	Employing two women at 8.40 p.m.	1 0 0	1 0 6	
Mar. 10	Mary Jones, dressmaker, 13, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing four females at 5.45 p.m. on Saturday, February 13th 1886.	1 0 0	1 0 6	
" 21	Harvey and Marsden, drapers, 351, Park Road, Liverpool.	" "	Employing three females at 5.45 p.m. on Saturday, March 6th.	0 15 0	0 13 6	
"	Martha Green, dressmaker, 3, Great George Street, Liverpool.	" "	Not keeping Abstract of the Act affixed in the workroom.	0 5 0	0 4 6	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 24	Martha Green, dressmaker, 3, Great George St., Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing six females at 6.45 p.m. on Saturday, March 6th.	1 10 0	1 7 0	
May 25	T. W. Frost & Co., drapers, &c., 187, Walton Road, Liverpool.	W. Crofield and W. Evans, jun., Esqs., Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing 10 females at 10.20 p.m. in dressmaking on April 24th.	1 7 6	3 5 0	5s. and costs in the first, and 2s. 6d. and costs in the other nine cases.
"	E. J. Lloyd, dressmaker, 46, Walton Road, Liverpool.	" "	Employing four females at 6.50 p.m. on Monday, April 19th, Monday being the day substituted for Saturday.	0 10 0	0 19 6	5s. and costs in the first, 2s. 6d. and costs in two cases, the fourth being withdrawn, as Mrs. Lloyd stated in Court that one of the girls was her cousin and partner.
"	E. Holland, 57, Scotland Road, Liverpool.	" "	Employing five females at 7.30 p.m. on Monday, April 19th, Monday being the day substituted for Saturday.	0 15 0	1 11 6	5s. and costs in the first, and 2s. 6d. and costs in the other four cases.
June 6	Executors of Robert Goodson, mantle maker, 25, London Road, Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Neglecting to keep notices posted in the workroom.	0 5 0	0 4 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Monday, May 10th, Monday being the day substituted for Saturday.	0 7 0	0 19 6	5s. and costs in one case, and 1s. and costs in the others.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 7	Brown and Backhouse, Saw Mills, Chatham Street, Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Not reporting fatal accident, through circular saw, to William George Jordan, on June 3rd, 1886.	1 0 0	0 4 6	
"	Frederick Dobbs, milliner, &c., 97, Waverree Road, Liverpool.	"	Employing seven females at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the day substituted for Saturday.	1 15 0	2 5 6	5s. and costs in each case.
			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Woodgate.</i>			
Aug. 5	Mrs. Brennan, dressmaker, Newbridge, County Kildare.	Col. Connolly, R.M., V.C., and J. M. Neale, Esq., Newbridge.	Employing five females after 4 p.m. on July 5th, 1886, the half-holiday day.	0 5 0	0 6 0	
"	"	"	Not affixing Abstract	0 2 6	-	
"	Miss Moran, dressmaker, Newbridge.	"	Employing three females after 4 p.m.	-	0 4 0	I could not get Miss Moran to give any promise that she would attend to the law, and, as I stated in Court, she had not been previously visited. She was only fined in costs on her undertaking to attend to the law for the future.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Woodgate—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 12	Mrs. Kate Bronté, dress-maker, 42, Market Street, Armagh.	Robert Gillespie and Wm. Best, Esqs., Armagh.	Employing 11 females after 4 p.m. on Saturday, June 26th, 1886, being the half-holiday day.	0 5 6	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Not affixing Abstract in workroom	0 1 0	-	
"	Mrs. Ann Kennedy, dress-maker, 56, Thomas Street, Armagh.	"	Employing four females after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 26th June 1886.	0 2 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Not affixing Abstract in workroom	0 1 0	-	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare.</i>			
Dec. 8	Daniel Hackett, chain maker, Old Hill.	H. T. Hickman and J. H. Pearson, Esqs., Old Hill Police Court.	Employing two young persons after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	1 8 6	
"	James Street, chain maker, Saltwells.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., S.M., Brierley Hill Police Court.	Failing to obtain certificate of school attendance for child in his employ.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
1886.						
Jan. 8	W. Matthews and Son, wool spinners, Newtown, North Wales.	J. H. Blyth and Richard Lloyd, Esqs., Newtown.	Failing to securely fence an upright shaft.	1 0 0	0 14 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 11	Jos. Collert and Sons, lock makers, Willenhall.	Rev. G. H. Fisher and Josiah Tildesley, Esq., Willenhall.	Employing a young person without registering his name, &c.	0 2 6	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
" 19	Henry Rudge, nail maker, Halesowen.	F. D. Lea Smith and H. Hickman, Esq., Halesowen Police Court.	Employing two females after 7 p.m.	3 0 0	1 11 0	30s. and costs each case.
"	Charles Roberts, spike maker, Spring Hill.	"	Employing child after 7 p.m.	0 2 6	0 12 6	Defendant being poor I only asked for a small penalty.
" 20	William Johnson, chain maker, Old Hill.	W. Bassano and H. J. Hickman, Esqs., Old Hill Police Court.	Employing female after 7 p.m.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
" 22	Philemon Boxley, chain maker, Cradley.	H. O. Firmstone and A. Freer, Esqs., Stourbridge Police Court.	Failing to obtain certificate of school attendance for child in his employ.	0 2 6	0 11 6	
"	James Shirt, retail baker, Stourbridge.	"	Employing child neither in morning and afternoon sets nor alternate days.	0 2 6	0 12 6	Defendant, through his solicitor, pleaded guilty, expressed regret, and promised a careful observance of law in future.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>					
Jan. 27	Arthur Yeomans, chain maker, Newtown, Dudley.	J. Garrall and L. Jewkes, Esqs., Dudley Police Court.	Employing child under 10 years of age -	0	2 6	0	8 0	Or seven days. Chairman: "Had it not been for reduced circumstances of Defendant a higher penalty would have been inflicted."
" 28	Edward Embrey, miller, Abermule.	R. J. Harrison and H. O. Johnes, Esqs., Montgomery.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0	1 0	0	11 6	
" 29	Charles Vaughan, cabinet maker, Oswestry.	W. F. Rogers, G. C. Bayley, Esq., and Dr. Fuller, Oswestry.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0	1 0	0	12 0	
"	John Evans, saddler, Oswestry.	" "	Similar offence - - -	0	1 0	0	12 0	
Feb. 8	John Mills, lock maker, Willenhall.	J. C. Tildesley and J. Tildesley, Esqs., Willenhall.	Employing a young person during a meal hour.	0	1 0	0	13 0	I did not press for a heavy penalty.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child during a meal hour -	0	1 0	0	12 0	
"	H. and J. Fox, lock makers, Willenhall.	" "	Employing a child neither on alternate days nor in sets.	0	1 0	0	12 0	
" 15	Jos. Smith, lock maker, Short Heath.	Alderman Edwards and Dr. William Harthill, Willenhall Police Court.	Employing child after 2 p.m. Saturday -	0	10 0	0	14 6	
"	Jabez Beddow, lock maker, Willenhall.	" "	Employing young person after 7 p.m. -	0	5 0	0	14 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 3	Jeavons Andrew, nailer, Old Hill.	J. H. Pearson and J. H. Smith, Esqs., Police Court, Old Hill.	Employing child as young person	-	0 12 0	Defendant poor; costs heavy.
" 15	Edwin Crawford, fender manufacturer, Dudley.	Alderman Walker (Mayor) and W. Wilkinson, Esq., Dudley Police Court.	Failing to fence certain mill gearing	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	John Devaysort, coke burner, Netherton.	" "	Failing to obtain certificate of school attendance for child in his employ.	0 2 6	0 13 6	
" 17	F. Gibbons, bicycle maker, Wolverhampton.	C. N. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Wolverhampton.	Employing a young person without registering name, &c.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
"	"	" "	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
" 19	Alfred Bills, chain maker, Cradley.	J. P. Thomas and Alfred Freer, Esqs., Stourbridge Police Court.	Employing young person after 7 p.m.	0 12 0	0 8 0	Previously cautioned.
" 25	Thos. Bridgewater, smith, &c., Montgomery.	R. J. Harrison, N. W. Humphreys and Fairles, Esqs., Montgomery.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 1 0	0 7 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>					
Apr. 14	Samuel H. Rudge, saddler, Dudley.	— Bagott and Thos. Reynolds, Esqs., Dudley.	Failing to affix an Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act in his workshop.	0	5 0	0	14 6	
"	John Parsons, chain maker, Cradley.	J. D. Thomas and A. Freer, Esqs., Stourbridge Police Court.	Employing child under 10 years of age -	0	10 0	0	12 6	
"	Joseph Collins, trap manufacturer, Wednesfield.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Wolverhampton.	Employing young person after 2 p.m. Saturday.	2	0 0	0	15 0	
"	William Allen, art pottery manufacturer, Benthall.	T. Instone (Mayor) and J. Fox, Esqs., Police Court, Ironbridge.	Failing to produce certificate of school attendance for child in his employ.	1	0 0	0	12 0	
"	Thomas Dewstone, parent	" "	Permitting above child to be employed without attending a recognised efficient school.	0	1 0	0	10 0	
May 7	Snedshill Iron Company, Limited, Snedshill, Oakengates (iron mill).	G. Botfield and J. T. Brooks, Esqs., Shifnal Police Court.	Employing three young persons after 6 p.m.	0	15 0	1	16 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing young person after 2 p.m. Saturday.	0	5 0	0	11 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 19	Ehud Crump, spike maker, Black Heath.	W. Bassano and J. H. Pearson, Esqs., Old Hill Police Court.	Employing young person after 7 p.m. -	0 10 0	0 14 6	
"	Ezra Adams, rivet maker, Black Heath.	" "	Employing young person after 7 p.m. -	-	0 13 0	Fined in costs.
"	Jno. Cox, chain maker, Old Hill.	" "	Failing to produce certificate of school attendance for child in his employ.	-	0 15 6	Costs being heavy I did not ask for a penalty in this and case against parent.
"	Thos. Whittle (parent), Old Hill.	" "	Failing to cause child (above) to attend a recognised efficient school.	-	0 13 0	
June 7	James Griffiths, Duddlestone, Ellesmere (saw mills).	Rev. C. S. Kynoston and N. Robinson, Esq., Town Hall, Ellesmere.	Employing young person after 2 p.m. Saturday.	1 8 0	0 12 0	40s. to include costs.
" 16	Yardley & Co., perambulator manufacturer, Cradley Heath.	W. Bassano and J. H. Holcroft, Esqs., Old Hill Police Court.	Employing young person after 7 p.m. -	0 5 0	0 14 6	
July 8	The Montgomeryshire Flannel Co., Limited, wool manufacturers, Llanidloes.	Edward Davies and Wm. Thomas, Esqs., Llanidloes, North Wales.	Employing a child without registering her name, &c.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 11 6	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>					
July 8	The Montgomeryshire Flannel Co., Limited, wool manufacturers, Llanidloes.	Edward Davies and Wm. Thomas, Esqs., Llanidloes, North Wales.	Employing a child without obtaining a certificate of attendance at school.	0	5 0	0	11 6	
"	"	"	Employing another child and failing to cause her to make up her deficient school attendances.	0	5 0	0	11 6	
" 14	Thomas Bagley, chain maker, Plants Green, Old Hill.	J. H. Pearson and W. Holcroft, Esqs., Old Hill Police Court.	Employing young person after 7 p.m. -	0	5 0	0	13 0	Or seven days.
"	Richard Moore, chain maker, Plants Green.	"	Employing female after 7 p.m. -	0	5 0	0	13 0	Or seven days.
" 20	Benj. Perry, nailer, Halesowen.	E. Gem and E. B. Phillips, Esqs., Halesowen Police Court.	Employing young person after 7 p.m. -	0	1 0	0	15 0	} Or seven days. I only asked for a nominal penalty. Presiding magistrate: "Costs are heavy."
"	Thomas Jones, nailer, Halesowen.	"	Employing young person after 7 p.m. -	0	1 0	0	12 6	
Aug. 5	John Haycock, miller, Hadnall.	Thos. S. Eyton and Jas. J. Bibby, Esqs., Shrewsbury.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, 29th May 1886.	-	-	0	14 2	Dismissed. The Bench refused to consider the young person was employed.
" 6	William Evans, tanner, Whitchurch.	W. P. Godsal and R. P. Ethelstone, Esqs., Police Court, Whitchurch.	Failing to obtain certificate of fitness -	0	7 0	0	13 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 10	J. D. Smith, wheelwright, Shrewsbury.	H. Sandford and J. B. Parry, Esqs., Shrewsbury.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m.	0 5 0	0 10 0	As each pleaded guilty and promised to carry out the Act more diligently in future, I only asked for a small fine.
"	Barney and Davies, letter-press printer, Shrewsbury.	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	William James, stamper, Willenhall.	Rev. J. B. Fisher and Josiah Tildesley, Esq., Willenhall.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without registering his name, &c.	0 2 6	0 13 6	
"	Francis Griffiths, anchor maker, Halesowen.	F. D. L. Smith and E. Gen, Esqs., Halesowen Police Court.	Failing to obtain certificate of fitness -	0 5 0	0 15 0	
"	C. E. Frimstone, and Brothers, iron founders, Brockmoor.	C. J. W. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Brierley Hill.	Employing a child neither in morning and afternoon sets, nor on alternate days.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child and failing to obtain certificates of his attendance at school.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
"	Charles Yeomans, foreman in an iron mill, Harts Hill.	"	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock in the evening, he having been employed in an iron mill during a part of the 12 hours preceding.	-	0 11 6	Dismissed, the Court not being satisfied that the offence was committed without the knowledge or consent of the firm.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 23	Cochrane & Co., bridge maker, Woodside.	Alderman Walker and W. W. Wilkinson, Esq., Dudley.	Employing a young person more than six nights in two weeks.	-	0 13 0	Dismissed. The Defendants' solicitor argued that as the young person was found at work before 9 p.m. on the seventh night no offence had been committed. The notice of night work under sec. 58 was then called for. As I submitted, the offence began if the young person worked after 6 p.m. On the notice being produced it only referred to the manufacture of pig iron carried on in another part of the works, and Mr. Cochrane stated he had forbidden his foreman to employ any young person under 18 in the forge, and had therefore given no notice for that part of the works.
" 25	John Parkes, nail maker, Rowley.	H. T. Hickman and W. Holcroft, Esqs., Old Hill Police Court.	Employing young person after 7 p.m.	-	0 13 0	Fined the costs. Defendant being poor and promising to observe law in future, the case was not pressed.
"	Samuel Tibbitts, chain maker, Old Hill.	"	Failing to produce certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 13 0	Previously cautioned.
" 27	J. B. Joyce & Co., clock-maker, Whitechurch.	Rev. Sir Wm. Honynman, and Thos. Hugh Sandford, Esq., Whitechurch.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 9 0	0 11 0	
"	R. T. Smith & Co., agricultural implement makers, Whitechurch.	"	Similar offence	0 9 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	0 9 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Similar offence	-	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 6	Leake and Son, newspaper printers, Wellington.	Hon. R. C. Herbert, and H. H. France-Hayhurst, Esqs., Wellington Police Court.	Employing young person after 2 p.m. Saturday.	0 1 0	0 13 0	Firm said the offence had been committed without their knowledge, &c., hence I only asked for a nominal penalty. A careful observance of law in future was promised.
"	"	"	Employing young person after 2 p.m. Saturday.	0 1 0	0 1 0	
"	William West, brickmaker, Long Lane, Wellington.	"	Employing young woman after 2 p.m. Saturday.	0 5 0	0 14 0	
" 15	Samuel Tibbetts, chain maker, Cradley Heath.	Walter Bassano and Henry T. Hickman, Esqs., Police Court, Old Hill.	Employing young person after 7 p.m. -	0 5 0	0 14 6	
March 8	Smith and Sons, trimming manufacturers, Depot Mills, Macclesfield.	J. W. White, J. W. H. Thorp, and Peter Johnson Eaton, Esqs., Macclesfield.	Employing two young persons without having obtained certificates of fitness, as required by Act.	1 0 0	1 0 0	
June 12	Samuel Bibbington, lime merchant, Doveholes.	R. Darwen, H. Cooke, H. Shaw, and J. S. Hayne, Esqs., Court House, Buxton.	Employing a child in morning and afternoon set of same day.	-	0 13 0	On statements made by the father of the boy and the boy himself I withdrew this charge.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Stokes—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 12	Samuel Bibbington, lime merchant, Doveholes.	R. Darwen, H. Cooke, H. Shaw, and J. S. Hayne, Esqs., Court House, Buxton.	Not producing certificates of attendance at school of a child as required by Act.	-	0 6 6	The Bench dismissed this case, considering that the entries by the schoolmaster in the school book to the effect that no attendances had been made during the week specified in my information were sufficient proof that certificates of attendance had been produced.
"	John Boothby, quarryman, Higher Bibbington.	"	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school as required by Act.	0 0 6	0 6 6	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer.</i>			
Dec. 3	Henry Entwisle, collier, 11, Pleasant Row, Darcy Lever, Bolton.	A. Barnes and W. Ainsworth, Esqs., Little Town Hall, County Petty Sessions.	Failing to cause his child George Entwisle, when employed in the textile factory of Thomas Seddon, Darcy Lever, to attend school.	0 0 6	1 4 6	
"	Thomas M. Whewell, letter-press printer, 29, Folds Street, Bolton, Lancs.	T. Wilkinson and E. G. Harwood, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	1. Employing a male young person, Albert Simm, 50 minutes after two hours' overtime, viz., at 8.50 p.m., work commencing at 6 a.m. and ending at 6 p.m. on 5th November 1885.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	"	"	2. Same offence for Herbert Openshaw -	5 0	0 10 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 5	John Armstrong, tobacco pipe manufacturer, 6, Cannon Street, Bolton.	T. Wilkinson and E. G. Harwood, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Failing to cause his child, John Armstrong, to attend school when employed in his own factory.	0 5 0	-	Costs remitted; defendant very poor; could have been charged with four other offences.
" 14	Ernest Alfred Frost, dress-maker and milliner, 7, East Bank Street, Southport.	The Mayor (D. Pilkington, Esq., M.P.), Col. Hesketh, G. Thornley, W. Welsby, Dr. Thomas, J. Atkinson, and H. Robinson, Esqs., Town Hall, Southport Boro' Petty Sessions.	1. Employing four female young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st November.	0 10 0	2 0 6	
1886.						
Mar. 11	George Knowles and Sons, Limited, cotton spinners, Peel Mills, Waterloo Street, and Turton Street, Bolton.	Charles Heaton and W. Smith, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Town Hall, Bolton.	(1.) Allowing 15 females and female young persons to remain in a room during a period of employment allowed for a meal whilst a manufacturing process was being carried on.	3 0 0	2 16 0	
"	Thomas Staton, Corporation carter, 11, Great Moor Street, Bolton.	"	Failing to cause his child, Elizabeth Staton, to attend school when employed in the workshop of R. Gratrex.	0 2 6	0 2 6	Employer not proceeded against, as the mother deceived him and attempted to deceive me. Justices remitted 6s. 6d. costs.
May 13	Thomas Morris and Sons, Atlas Foundry, King Street, Farnworth.	W. Whettam and J. P. Fair, Esqs., County Police Court, Little Bolton Town Hall.	Failing to report an accident which befell one Walter Steele, a male young person, on the 20th March last.	0 10 0	0 14 6	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 20	James Oaks, brick manufacturer, Stoneclough, near Manchester.	Ed. Cross and T. F. Armytage, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall.	(1.) Employing a male young person, John Morris, and failing to allow him a holiday on the whole of Good Friday or the whole of following Bank holiday.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing same male young person and failing to enter particulars.	-	0 7 6	
"	"	"	(3.) Failing to obtain surgical certificate of fitness of same male young person.	-	0 12 0	
June 10	Kenyon and Collier, drapers, &c., 109, Market Street, Farnworth.	A. L. Briggs, W. Fair, T. Hardcastle, and J. Garnett, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall, Haulgh, Bolton.	(1.) Taking into his employment a child, one Elizabeth A. Hankin, under the age of 13, without her having obtained a certificate from the local authority of her having passed the standard of the byelaw of the district, viz., the third.	0 10 0	1 0 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to obtain certificate of school attendance of same child.	-	0 8 6	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing same child both before 1 and after on same day when employed on the system of a.m. and p.m. set.	-	0 8 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 10	George Hankin, mechanic, 124, Peel Street, Farnworth.	A. L. Briggs, W. Fair, T. Hardcastle, and J. Garnett, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall, Haugh, Bolton.	(1.) Failing to cause his child, E. A. Hankin, to attend school when employed at Messrs. Kenyon and Colliers.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Allowing her to work before 1 and after on same day when employed on the a.m. and p.m. system.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
"	Joseph Letchford, self act minder at Messrs. Winder and McKean, Bradford Mill, living at 77, Platt Street, Bolton.	"	Allowing child, J. Entwistle, to work between fixed and traversing parts of a self acting mule on 3rd May.	0 5 0	0 19 0	
"	W. and R. F. Hopwood, cotton spinners, Britannia Mills, Wallgate, Wigan.	W. Park (Mayor), J. Stewart, W. Pickard, and M. Benson, Esqs., Boro' Police Court, Wigan.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during a period of employment allowed for a meal whilst a manufacturing process was being carried on, viz., at 1.24 p.m., on 14th May.	1 5 0	3 7 6	Five cases withdrawn on payment of costs.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 1	Kay and Sons, Globe Mill, Garside Street, Bolton, Lancashire.	Joseph Musgrave and T. T. Fielding, Esqs., Boro' Police Court, Town Hall, Bolton.	(1.) Failing to give notice of occupation of Globe Mill Textile Factory.	0 5 0		
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to enter in prescribed register of particulars the names, &c. of three female young persons and one child.	0 5 0	2 14 0	
"	"	"	(3.) Failing to obtain surgical certificates of fitness of two female young persons and of one child.	0 15 0		
"	William Haddock, milliner, 3, Oxford Street, Bolton.	"	Employing two females after 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 8th June, that being the day substituted for Saturday, work to cease at 4 p.m.	2 0 0	1 1 6	In second case Justices ordered me to pay costs, as they fined heavily.
"	Wm. Haddock, milliner, 83, Manchester Road, Bolton.	"	(1.) Failing to affix Abstract	-	-	In five cases the Justices ordered me to pay costs as supra = 17s. 6d. Mr. Haddock had a workshop and a dwelling house. The young persons resided in the dwelling house; they worked regular hours in the workshop, but illegal hours in the morning and at night in the dwelling house.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing five females after 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 8th June, the day substituted for Saturday.	2 0 0	1 1 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 16	William Lees Evans, brick manufacturer, Orrell Fire Clay Works, Orrell, near Wigan.	T. Marshall, W. S. Barrett, and R. Ffarington, Esqs., Wigan County Police Court.	Failing to report to H.M. Inspector of Factories an accident, whereby one Wm. McEwen was killed on the 11th June last.	2 0 0	1 9 0	
Sept. 25	Wm. Forshaw, milliner, 112, Derby Street, Bolton.	T. Heskett, W. Cannon, and B.A. Dobson, Esqs., Boro' Police Court, Town Hall, Bolton.	Failing to obtain certificate of attendance at school of Maria Roscoe.	-	0 4 6	Costs ordered only.
"	T. W. Wrigley, clerk in engineering works, 25, James Street, Bolton.	" "	Failing to cause his step-daughter, Maria Roscoe, to attend school when employed in Wm. Forshaw's work-room.	-	0 14 6	Costs ordered only.
"	Mary Ellen Martin, executrix of A. Martin, aerated water manufacturer, Darley Street, Bolton.	" "	Employing two children and two male young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday the 28th August.	-	1 16 0	Costs ordered only.
" 30	T. Eckersley and Sons, Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Swan Meadow Mill, Wigan.	Dr. Roocroft and J. Johnson, Esqs., Boro' Police Court, Wigan.	Allowing nine females and two female young persons to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a period of employment allowed for a meal, viz., breakfast, on 31st August.	2 15 0	4 13 6	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>			
Oct. 14	William Kay, self act minder, 8, Ferguson Street, Bolton.	W. Nicholson and R. W. Cottrell, Esqs., Bolton Boro' Police Court, Town Hall, Bolton.	Failing to cause his child to attend school when employed in the textile factory of Messrs. J. Hebden and Son on 6th September.	-	0 3 6	I withdrew summons and paid costs. I should not have pro- secuted, but child forged his certificate of attendance at school, and if allowed to pass others would follow his example. I had the boy in Court, and he was censured by the Bench.
" 23	Joseph Higson, brick manufacturers, Daub Hill Brick Works, Daub Hill, Bolton.	P. C. Marsden, J. R. Barlow, and T. Brom- ley, Esqs., Bolton Town Hall.	Failing to report accident which oc- curred to one John Dergan on 6th September by a slip of clay, and which terminated fatally on 29th September.	0 1 0	0 8 0	Prosecution simply to give pub- licity to the law. Did not press for penalty.
" 28	Bibby, Warburton & Co., Ellesmere Confectionery Works, Ellesmere Street, Farnworth, near Bolton.	J. Garnett and S. F. Armytage, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Little Bolton Town Hall.	(1.) Failing to enter particulars of young person employed on 6th October.	0 5 0	0 17 0	.
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to obtain surgical certifi- cates on same date of John Page.	0 5 0	0 13 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland.</i>					
Nov. 6.	James Annan, trading as "M. Bowie," letter-press printer and bookbinder, 71, Cadzow Street, Hamilton.	Sheriff Birnie, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Hamilton.	(1.) Employing a male child and a female young person for two and six months respectively without having obtained certificates of fitness for them.	0	10 6	0	11 8	
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to keep a register of the young persons employed in his factory.	0	10 6			
"	John Tainsh, biscuit manufacturer and grain miller, Quarry Road, Hamilton.	"	(1.) Employing a male child two months without having obtained a certificate of fitness for him.	0	10 6			
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to keep a register of young persons employed in his factory.	0	10 6	0	11 8	
"	"	"	(3.) Neglecting to fence crank and end of connecting rod of beam engine in grain mill.	0	10 6			
"	Lachlan Taylor, brass founder, 25, Chapel Street, Hamilton.	"	(1.) Employing a male child for three months without having obtained a certificate of fitness for him.	1	0 0			
"	"	"	(2.) Employing the same child full time.	1	0 0	0	13 8	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing the same without having obtained certificates of attendance at school.	1	0 0			



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Mailland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 6	Thomas Thorburn, trading as "J. and T. Thorburn," confectionery manufacturer, 13, Muir Street, Hamilton.	Sheriff Birnie, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Hamilton.	Employing two female young persons for six months without certificates of fitness.	-	0 17 2	Dismissed.
" 9	George Jones, manager of T. I. Birkin and Company's Clyde Lace Works, Baltic Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing 14 women at a quarter-past 4 a.m.	10 10 0	0 11 8	
"	Thomas Murdoch & Co., lithographic printers, 57, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.	"	(1.) Failing to keep registers of the young persons employed in his factory.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	(2.) Employing two young persons and a child without having obtained certificates of fitness for them.	1 10 0	1 14 6	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing a child full time	1 0 0		
" 20	A. & T. Miller, iron and steel manufacturers, Globe Iron and Steel Works, Motherwell, Lanarkshire, N.B.	Sheriff Birnie, Sheriff Court, Hamilton, N.B.	Employing Joseph Bradley and Samuel McKlonan, both 14 years of age, during Thursday, 22nd October 1885, they having also been employed the preceding night.	-	-	Adjourned at request of Defendants' lawyer in order that the real offender, a contractor named Peter Smith, might be summoned under section 87.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>					
Nov. 25	Abraham Goldberg, tailor, 21, Clyde Place, Glasgow (S.S.).	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing four Jewish women on Sunday, the 1st November 1885, he having employed in the same workshop a number of Christian women on Saturday the 31st October 1885.	1	0 0	0	13 4	
"	Harris Rothbom, tailor, 2, Commerce Street, Glasgow (S.S.).	"	Employing four Jewish women on Sunday, the 1st November 1885, he having employed a number of Christian women in the same workshop on Saturday, 31st October 1885.	1	0 0	0	14 4	
"	Fyfe and Clark, dress and mantle makers, 38, Great Western Road, Glasgow.	"	Employing 11 women in dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 7th November 1885.	1	7 6	1	7 6	
"	Baird and Miller, dress and mantle makers, 179, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing five women in dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 7th November 1885.	0	12 6	1	10 10	
Dec. 8	A. & T. Miller, iron and steel manufacturers, Globe Iron and Steel Works, Motherwell, Lanarkshire, N.B.	Sheriff Rennie, Sheriff Court, Hamilton, N.B.	Employing Joseph Bradley and Samuel McKlonan, both 14 years of age, during Thursday, 22nd October 1885, they having also been employed the preceding night.	2	2 0	2	10 3	On this occasion Peter Smith was present, but the Sheriff held that the firm had failed to show that they had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Marthand—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 28	The Glasgow Cotton Spinning Company, Limited, Bridgeton, Glasgow.	Sheriff Lees, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing or allowing to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on 50 women or young persons.	1 0 0	0 17 2	The Sheriff held that the extenuating circumstances stated by the Defendants warranted the infliction only of a nominal penalty.
1886.			(1.) Employing two women at dress-making at 5.10 p.m. on Saturday the 19th December 1885.	2 0 0	1 1 6	
Jan. 13	Lachlan Paterson, draper and dressmaker, 32, Hamilton Street, Greenock.	Sheriff Nicolson, Sheriff Court, Greenock.	(2.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Act affixed in his workroom.			
"	"	"	(1.) Employing two male young persons and two male children without having obtained certificates of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 15 0	0 15 0	
"	T. and W. Helme, bobbin makers, Dalbeattie, Kirkeudbrightshire.	Sheriff Dickson, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Kirkcudbright.	(2.) Employing the same two male children without having obtained certificates of school attendance for previous week.			
"	"	"	Employing 11 women and female young persons two hours overtime, viz., at 8 p.m. when work should have ceased at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 15th January 1886.	2 15 0	1 2 8	
Feb. 3	William Morton & Co., lace manufacturers, Irvine Bank Factory, Newmilns, Ayrshire, N.B.	Sheriff Hall, Sheriff Court, Kilmarnock.				

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 16	Robt. P. McGillivray, dress and mantle maker, 299, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing five women at dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 30th January 1886.	0 12 6	0 11 0	
Mar. 8	Helen McDonald, dress-maker, 95, Cambridge Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing four women at dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th February 1886.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
" 12	Allan McInnes, letter-press printer, Church Place, Dumbarton.	Sheriff Gebbie, Sheriff Court, Dumbarton.	(1.) Employing a child and a young person without having obtained certificates of their fitness for employment.	1 0 0	0 11 7	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Failing to have an Abstract of the Factory Act affixed in his works.	0 10 0		
" 26	James McGibbon, rope maker, Carnytne Road, Parkhead, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing a child full time for eight months.	0 5 0	0 15 10	
Apr. 12	A. P. Bird & Co., muslin manufacturers, Dalmarnock Mill, Springfield Road, Glasgow.	Sheriff Guthrie, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	(1.) Employing a child without having entered her name, &c. in the factory register.	0 7 6	0 19 8	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing the same child without having obtained a certificate of her fitness for employment.	0 7 6		



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 12	Miss Margaret Hart, dressmaker, 24, Carlton Place, Glasgow, S.S.	Sheriff Guthrie, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing four women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th March 1886.	0 19 0	0 10 10	
"	Miss Catherine Stewart, dressmaker, 18, Cambridge Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing six women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th March 1886.	0 12 0	0 10 10	
May 18	Alexander Cuthbert and Son, boot and shoe manufacturers, Ayr.	Sheriff Orr Paterson, County Buildings, Ayr.	(1.) Employing a child and two young persons without having obtained certificates of fitness.	0 15 0	} 0 11 8	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing the same child and young persons without having registered their names, &c. &c.	0 10 0		
June 11	Margaret McGregor dressmaker, 192, Cathcart Road, Govan Hill.	Sheriff Balfour, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing four women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 29th May.	0 12 0	0 16 10	
Aug. 30	Forrest, Gillies & Co., Lanfine Bleaching and Finishing Works, Newmilns, Ayrshire.	Sheriff Hall, Sheriff Court, Kilmarnock.	(1.) Employing James Paton, a child, without a certificate of fitness.	}	2 10 11	{ The Defendants pleaded ignorance and inadvertence. The Sheriff took a lenient view of the case, and imposed payment of costs only.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing the same child full time.			
"	" "	" "	(3.) Neglecting to report an accident which happened to the said James Paton.			

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>			
Aug. 30.	George Paton, coal miner, Brevland Street, Galston.	Sheriff Hall, Sheriff Court, Kilmarnock.	Conniving at the illegal employment of his child, James Paton, in the Lanfine Bleach Works.	0 5 0	0 17 6	
Sept. 3	Anderson and Munro, Venetian blind makers, Moncrieff Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Lees, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	(1.) Employing five male young persons and two children without certificates of fitness.	5 0 0	0 14 8	
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to keep a register of the children and young persons employed in their factory.			
Sept. 14	George M. Donald, litho. printer, 8, High Street, Paisley.	Sheriff Cowan, Sheriff Court, Paisley.	(1.) Employing a child full time	3 0 0	2 0 6	{ Penalty inflicted on 1st charge only. Other charges withdrawn on Defendant paying the costs.
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to obtain certificates of fitness for a child and three young persons.	-		
"	"	"	(3.) Neglecting to keep a register of children and young persons.	-		
"	"	"	(4.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of Factory Act affixed in his works.	-		



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Mariland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 14	Stephen Young, letter-press printer, 2, New Street, Paisley.	Sheriff Cowan, Sheriff Court, Paisley.	(1.) Employing a child, aged 10 years, full time.	0 10 0		
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to obtain a certificate of fitness for the same child.	-	1 10 6	{ Penalty inflicted on 1st charge only. Other charges withdrawn on Defendant paying the costs.
"	"	"	(3.) Neglecting to keep a register of children and young persons.	-		
"	"	"	(4.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Factory Act affixed in his works.	-		
"	Thomas James Melvin, letter-press printer, 14, High Street, Paisley.	"	(1.) Neglecting to obtain certificates of fitness for three young persons.	3 0 0		
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to keep a register of young persons.	-	1 14 6	Ditto.
"	"	"	(3.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Factory Act affixed in his works.	-		

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 14	Peter K. Millar, reed and heddle maker, 9, New Street, Paisley.	Sheriff Cowan, Sheriff Court, Paisley.	(1.) Neglecting to obtain certificates of fitness for a child and four young persons.	7 10 0		{ Penalty inflicted on 1st charge only. Other charges withdrawn on Defendant paying the costs.
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to keep a register of children and young persons.	-	1 18 6	
"	"	"	(3.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Factory Act affixed in his works.	-		
Oct. 22	William Currie, bricklayer, 237, South Wellington Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	(1.) Conniving at the illegal employment of his child, Joseph Currie, in the Gorbals Rope Works.			{ Dismissed. No court fees charged by sheriff clerk.
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to cause the same child to attend school.		0 9 10	
Feb. 22	Richard Hammonds, Deakin Square, Attercliffe, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Town Hall.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith.</i> Permitting his child, aged 12, to be employed on full time in a factory.	0 8 0	0 7 6	The child had presented a registrar's certificate, which had been skillfully altered. The Defendant is poor, so I did not ask for a heavy penalty.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 15	Robert Proctor, milliner, &c., 20 to 28, Fargate, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Stipendiary, and John Wilson, J.P., Esqs., Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of Mary Astley, a woman, after 10 p.m. on the night of March 27th.	-	0 6 6	Dismissed. Mary Astley said she was in the workroom but not at work.
"	"	"	Employment of Jane Bingham as above	4 0 0	0 10 0	Mr. Proctor has twice before been fined for similar offences, so I asked for full penalties.
"	"	"	Employment of Ada Brown as above	4 0 0	0 10 0	
" 27	J. and J. Dyson, brick and tile manufacturers, Stannington, Sheffield.	Major Blake, J.P., and Sir Henry Watson, J.P., Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of a child without having procured a certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 12 6	Messrs. Dyson have before been summoned for offences against the Factory Act.
"	"	"	Having neglected to report an accident, whereby a child received bodily injury.	2 0 0	0 8 6	
May 28	Abraham Ososki, tailor, Wentworth Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of a woman at 11.25 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 10 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 8	Gregory and Sons, electro-plate manufacturers, Howard Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of four women at 9.30 p.m. on June 11th.	.	1 6 0	The women whom I purposed calling as witnesses gave me wrong names and addresses; they were temporarily employed, so I might have had difficulty in tracing them. The firm disapproved of their conduct, and sent a representative to my house with the proper names and addresses. Under these circumstances I withdrew the charges. Defendants paying costs. The witnesses were cautioned by the Bench.
Sept. 14	Henry Brady, rope manufacturer, Attercliffe, Sheffield.	Skelton Cole, J.P., and John Wilson, J.P., Esqs., Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of a child otherwise than on the system prescribed by sec. 14.	0 10 0	0 9 0	Defendant, through his solicitor, appealed for leniency, and promised more care in future; it being a first offence, with the concurrence of the Bench, I withdrew in two cases, Defendant paying all costs.
"	"	"	Employment of the same child without having procured a certificate of fitness.	Withdrawn.	0 6 6	
"	"	"	Employment of a young person without having procured a certificate of fitness.	Withdrawn.	0 4 6	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 4	John Harrison and Son, edge tool manufacturer, Unstone, Sheffield.	T. W. Bagshawe, J.P., D.L., and W. G. Blake, J.P., Esqs., Dronfield Town Hall.	Employment of a child without having procured a certificate relating to his school attendance for the previous week.	0 10 0	0 9 6	The Chairman remarked that were the offences repeated much heavier penalties would be inflicted.
"	"	"	Employment of a child without having procured from the surgeon a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 9 6	
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan.</i>			
Nov. 18	J. Mandelberg & Co., waterproof manufacturers, Albion Works, Pendleton.	Joseph Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Salford.	Not keeping a register in the prescribed form.	2 0 0	} 1 15 0	
"	"	"	Employing five young persons for more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0		Three cases withdrawn.
"	Palatine Clothing Co., tailors, Chapel Street, Salford.	"	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	1 3 0	
" 30	Robert Scott, cotton spinner, Acre Mill, Oldham.	Dr. Leach and J. W. Clegg, Esq., Oldham.	Failing to limewash his factory -	1 0 0	0 18 0	First conviction.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 2	Industry Cotton Spinning Company, Limited, Royton, Oldham.	Dr. Leach, — Holden and — Seville, Esqs., Royton.	(1.) Employing two women in the dinner hour.	1 0 0	} 8 15 0	{ First conviction, and as the Company has been unfortunate, I asked for small penalties.
"	"	"	(2.) Allowing four women, three young persons, and one child, to remain in a room during a part of a meal hour, when a manufacturing process was then being carried on.	2 0 0		
"	James Howarth, "miner" Royton Spinning Co., Limited, Royton.	"	Employing a young person during a meal hour.	0 2 6	0 14 6	
1886.				-	0 5 0	Case dismissed with a caution, as it was an isolated offence.
Jan. 15	Henry Mortimer, baker, 203, Chapel Street, Salford.	T. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Salford.	Employing a child at night	-	-	I asked for a mitigated penalty; first conviction.
" 20	Oldham Albion Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Chadderton, Oldham.	J. Newton and J.W. Clegg, Esqs., Royton.	Employing six women and two young persons during a part of a meal time.	5 0 0	7 12 6	
" 27	Dowey Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Lees, Oldham.	Geo. Mellor and W. J. Rowley, Esqs., Ashton-under-Lyne.	Allowing six women and one young person to remain in a room during a part of a meal hour when a manufacturing process was then being carried on.	3 10 0	5 7 6	First conviction.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 31	John Kershaw, "minder," Park and Sandy Lane Mills, Royton.	J. Riley, Esq., and Dr. Leach, and others, Royton.	Employing a young person during the dinner hour.	-	0 7 6	I asked for a nominal penalty; the Bench considered costs sufficient.
May 12	Fern Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, Shaw, Oldham.	J. Newton and J. G. Holden, Esqs., Royton.	(1.) Employing a young person during a meal time.	0 10 0	1 9 0	{ The young person was badly injured.
"	"	"	(2.) Allowing same young person to work between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting machine when in motion.	0 10 0		
"	R. W. Harrison, soap manufacturer, Chaderton, Oldham.	"	Employing a child full-time	0 10 0	1 2 0	
" 29	Joseph Buckley, "minder," Hathershaw Mill, Oldham.	G. B. Taylor and John Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing two children during a part of a meal time.	0 2 0	1 0 0	I asked for a nominal penalty on account of the heavy costs.
Oct. 7	Egginton and Brown, letter-press printers, Bird Street, Lichfield.	J. Hodson and Geo. Birch, Esqs., Lichfield.	Employing a young person at night	0 10 0	0 16 0	The Bench considered a small penalty sufficient.
" 18	Aldridge Colliery Co., Limited, brick makers, Aldridge, Walsall.	Frank James and James Naylor, Esqs., Rushall.	Employing a girl under 16 years of age	1 0 0	0 10 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton--cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 16	Mitchell, Eccles & Co., manufacturers, Card- well Mills, Livesey, Blackburn.	E. Wharton (Chairman) and J. Hoyle, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing 20 children, young persons, and women to remain during a meal hour, viz., at 12.36 noon on Tuesday, 10th November 1885, in a room in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on.	1 10 0	3 12 0	Fifteen cases withdrawn on pay- ment of costs as it was stated that the mill was working only during daylight.
1886.						
Jan. 14	John Wardleworth, manu- facturer, Primrose Mills, Darwen.	J. Lighttown (Mayor), Wm. Snape, and G. Fish, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Allowing 20 women, young persons, and children to remain during part of the time allowed for meals in the factory, viz., at 5.37 p.m. on 8th December 1885, in a room in which a manufacturing process was then going on.	1 0 0	1 7 0	A fine inflicted in one case and rest withdrawn on payment of costs.
Feb. 19	Hy. Mercer Bros. and Co., manufacturers, Atlantic Mills, Nova Scotia, Blackburn.	E. Wharton (Chairman) and J. Lund, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Town Hall, Blackburn.	Employing on Saturday, 30th January, after half-past 12 o'clock, viz., at 1.15 p.m., in a manufacturing process a child, Thos. Webster, and a young person, George Edward Lofthouse.	1 0 0	1 5 0	
Mar. 11	Nathan Wilkinson, manu- facturer, Church Bridge Mills, Church.	J. S. Grimshaw (Chair- man), John Riley, Jas. Barlow, and W. W. Simpson, Esqs., County Police Court, Church.	Allowing 14 women, young persons, and children to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during part of the time allowed for meals, viz., at 12.36 noon on Thursday, 15th February.	3 10 0	6 16 6	Seven cases withdrawn on pay- ment of costs.



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 31	Elizabeth Dixon, weaver, 10, Bold Street, Accring- ton.	J. Entwistle (Chairman), — Unsley, and — Ash- worth, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Accring- ton.	Allowing a child, Elizabeth Ann Dixon, to clean a loom while the same was in motion by the aid of steam.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
April 1	Clayton Industrial Manu- facturing Co., Limited, manufacturers, Clayton Mills, Clayton-le-Moors.	James Barlow, Esq., County Police Court, Church.	Employing 18 women and young persons in a manufacturing process at 12.39 noon on Saturday 6th March.	3 0 0	7 8 6	As only one magistrate was present the Defendant con- sented to have the case decided by him; 15 cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 8	Elijah Knowles, manufac- turers, Hillside Mills, Darwen.	J. Lighttown (Mayor), Wm. Thos. Ashton, and Charles Huntingdon, J.P., Esqs., Boro' Police Court, Darwen.	Employing 14 young persons and women after 1 p.m. on Saturday, 13th March, 1886, viz., at 1.25 p.m.	1 0 0	1 19 0	Twelve cases withdrawn on pay- ment of costs.
" 19	Taylor and Skelhorn, bleachers, Holme Bleach Works, Haslingden.	Thos. Whittaker and J. A. Harrison, Esqs., M.D., County Police Court, Haslingden.	Employing four young persons for three and four months without obtaining certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	3 14 0	
" 21	Peter Pilkington, engi- neers, Dowry Iron Works, Accrington.	Wm. Smith (Mayor), F. W. Haywood, Wm. Ratcliffe, Hy. Worsley, and R. Sharples, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Accrington.	Employing a young person, John Bankup, without having obtained a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 14 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 25	James Douglas, letter-press printer, 102, Northgate, Blackburn.	J. Hoyle (Chairman), and W. A. Abram, Esqs., Boro' Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing a young person, Adam Catterall, without having obtained within the time allowed, a certificate of fitness.	-	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 17	James Sharples & Co., manufacturers, Wharf Street Mills, Eanam, Blackburn.	Wm. Hopwood (Chairman), — Johnson, and F. Thomas, J.P., Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing six women to remain during part of the time allowed for meals in a factory, to wit, at 8.5 a.m., in a room in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on (18th Aug. 1886).	3 0 0	2 14 0	
"	W. D. Coddington and Son, spinners and manufacturers, Crossfield Mills, Blackburn.	"	Allowing 12 women to remain during part of the time allowed for meals in a factory, to wit, at 5.36 p.m. on Monday 23rd August, in a room in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on.	3 0 0	3 12 0	
" 20	L. C. Evans, manufacturer, Grave Road Mills, Haslingden.	G. A. Smith and J. A. Harrison, M.D., Esqs., County Police Court, Haslingden.	Employing three women during dinner hour on Friday, 20th August, 1886.	0 10 0	1 7 0	
"	Hargreaves Street Manufacturing Co., Limited, manufacturers, Hargreaves Street Mills, Haslingden.	"	Employing three women during dinner hour on Friday, 20th August, 1886.	0 10 0	1 19 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 22	Henry Parkinson & Co., brick-makers, Mill Hill Brick and Tile Works, Livesey, Blackburn.	E. Appleby (Chairman), J. Hoyle W. A. Abrams, and F. Thomas, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing two young persons from four to six months without obtaining cer- tificates of fitness.	0 5 0	0 17 6	
"	Edward Slater, brick- maker, 217, Audley Range, Blackburn.	J. Hoyle (Chairman), and W. A. Abrams, J.P., Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing a female under 16 years, in the brickfield of Jas. Byrons, junior, on 23rd August 1886, viz., his daughter Isabella Slater, aged 11½ years.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing his daughter, Jane Slater, a child under 10 years of age, in Jas. Byrons', junior, brickfield.	-	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Oct. 27	Higson and Sharples, manufacturers, Peel Mills, Blackburn.	W. A. Abrams (Chairman) and Jas. Johnson, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing a child, Margaret Ellen Cowell, to clean machinery in motion on Saturday, 25th September 1886.	-	-	Dismissed. The magistrates were of opinion that reasonable care had been taken to prevent the practice.
"	Hodgkinson and Codling, spinners and manufac- turers, Mill Hill Mills, Blackburn.	"	Allowing a child, Catherine Mulholland, to clean machinery in motion on Saturday, 2nd October 1886.	-	-	Ditto.
"	Wm. Duckworth and Sons, spinners and manufac- turers, Canal Mills, Church.	J. S. Grimshaw (Chair- man), J. Riley, and W. Smith, Esqs., County Police Court, Church.	Allowing a child, Catherine Mayor, to clean machinery in motion on Satur- day, 18th September 1886.	-	0 7 6	Withdrawn, and costs paid by me on Mr. Duckworth promising to do his utmost to prevent the practice.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Kynnett.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 27	Harry Wynn, gun fitter, 26, Bath Street, Birmingham.	F. B. Goodman, J.P., and G. Marris, J.P., Esqs., Borough Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a young person at 8.50 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person at 8.50 p.m. -	-	0 9 0	This case was withdrawn on payment of costs, it being a first offence.
1886.						
Mar. 12	William Newell, tin-plate worker, 26, Moseley Road, Birmingham.	J. Love, J.P., and J. F. Brame, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing two women at 8.40 p.m. -	0 10 0	0 19 0	
April 2	Messrs. Smallwood, rule makers, Leopold Street, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis, J.P., and J. F. Brame, J.P., Esqs., Borough Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a young person unregistered	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Employing five others unregistered	-	1 15 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing four others without certificates of fitness.	-	1 6 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Knyvett—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 7	Sansom, Teale & Co., bicycle fitters, Salop Street, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis, J.P., and F. B. Goodman, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a young person at 9 p.m.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person at 9 p.m.	-	0 6 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person more than five hours without sufficient interval.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person more than five hours without sufficient interval.	-	0 6 6	
Sept. 24	Samuel Northwood, iron-founder, 64, Milk Street, Birmingham.	J. H. Stone, J.P., and J. F. Brame, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a young person without sufficient certificate.	3 0 0	0 13 6	The firm had been convicted previously of the same offence.
"	"	"	Neglecting to fix up the Abstract	-	0 9 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong.</i>	1 0 0	1 1 0	
Dec. 9	Messrs. Padmore and Sons, hosiery manufacturers.	Ald. Stafford and Fielding Johnson, Esq., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Employing three young persons after 7 p.m., to wit, till 8.20 p.m. on Wednesday, November 11th.			

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong—Cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 28	Messrs. Charlesworth and Sons, Castle Mills, Leicester.	J. Pilgrim and G. Oliver, Esqs., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Employing three females after 6 p.m.	0 10 0	1 1 0	
Aug. 9	E. W. Willey, draper, London Road, Leicester.	The Mayor and Geo. Oliver, Esq., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Employing a female till 10.15 p.m.	0 12 0	0 8 0	One pound, including costs, in the first case, and costs in the second.
"	"	"	Employing a female till 10.15 p.m.	-	0 6 0	
Sept. 4	Alex. Hiscox, firewood manufacturer, Queen Street, Leicester.	W. Kempson, Geo. Oliver, and A. Paget, Esqs., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Employing a child under the age of 10 years in his woodyard.	-	0 10 0	{The Bench decided that there was not evidence of employment and dismissed the summons, although the child, when called, stated that she was assisting her parents, and had done so several times before, and Mr. Hiscox admitted that the child was there and he saw her assisting the parents. The case against Ed. Tucknall I withdrew, and the costs were paid by me in both cases.
"	Ed. Tucknall, firewood cutter, 7, Brougham Street, Leicester.	"	Permitting his child, under 10 years of age, to be employed.	-	0 3 6	
" 25	H. S. Woolley, brick manufacturer, Heather, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	H. E. Smith, Esq., and Hon. Paulino Hastings, Petty Sessions Court, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Employing a girl under 16 years of age in his brickyard.	0 10 6	0 17 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 8	Messrs. Gimson & Co., engineers, Vulcan Works, Leicester.	The Mayor, J. Hart, and W. E. Clephon, Esqs., and Alderman Stafford, Borough Police Court, Leicester.	Failing to obtain surgical certificates for four young persons.	0 14 0	1 4 0	One pound, including costs in one case, and costs only in the other cases. Costs 6s. in each case.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Roe.</i>	-	0 9 0	
Nov. 27	J. Bradbury, metal chain maker, 40½, St. Paul's Square, Birmingham.	F. B. Goodman and G. Marris, Esqs., Police Court, Moor Street, Birmingham.	Employing a young person at night, viz., at 9.20 p.m. on the 30th October.	-	-	I did not press for a penalty as the costs were heavy for the Defendant, he being only an outworker in a small way of business.
"	"	"	Employing at same time and place three women.	-	1 7 0 or 14 days	
"	J. Smith & Co., brass founders, Chester Street, Birmingham.	"	Employing a young person under 16 years over seven days without certificate from surgeon.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person under 16 years over seven days without certificate from surgeon.	-	0 9 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Roe—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 18	Hinton and Taylor, jewelers, 7½, Warstone Lane.	F. B. Goodman and W. M. Ellis, Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a young person at night, viz., at 9.15 p.m., on 18th November 1885.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
1886.						
Feb. 5	Charles Joyner & Co., chandelier manufacturers, Ickneild Square, Birmingham.	— Ellis and — Brame, Esqs., Police Court, Moor Street, Birmingham.	Employing a young person over seven days on the 8th January 1886 without a certificate from the surgeon.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	The same in case of three other young persons.	-	1 7 0	
"	"	"	The same in case of one George Bullock	-	0 9 0	This case was withdrawn by me, as the firm produced a second Register Book in Court, in which this young person had been passed previously, although they failed to show it me at the factory.
June 4	W. H. Lydc, electro-plate manufacturers, 92, New-mall Street, Birmingham.	— Ellis and — Brame, Esqs., Moor Street Public Offices, Birmingham.	1. Employing a young person over seven days without the surgeon's certificate of fitness on 16th April 1886.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	2. Employing a child over seven days without the surgeon's certificate on 16th April 1886.	1 0 0	0 10 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Roe—cont.</i>					
June 4	W. H. Lyde, electro-plate manufacturer, 92, New-shall Street, Birmingham.	— Ellis and — Brame, Esqs., Moor Street Public Offices, Birmingham.	3. Failing to enter in register the necessary particulars.	-	-	0	9 0	
"	B. Lilly and Sons, brass founders, 10, James St., Birmingham.	"	1. Employing a young person over seven days without the surgeon's certificate of fitness on the 30th April 1886.	1	0 0	0	12 6	
"	"	"	2. Employing a young person over seven days without the surgeon's certificate of fitness on the 30th April, 1886.	-	-	0	6 6	
"	"	"	3. Failing to enter in register the necessary particulars.	-	-	0	9 0	
July 23	J. G. Hammond & Co., letter-press printers, Edmund Street, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis and F. B. Goodman, Esqs., Moor Street Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing three young persons and females at night, viz., at 10.20 p.m., on 11th June.	1	0 0	1	11 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to enter names of young persons employed in register.	1	0 0	0	11 0	
Oct. 1	William Mall, brass finisher, Barker Street, Birmingham.	J. Lowe and — Baume, Esqs., Birmingham Police Court.	Employing a young person under 16 years without a surgeon's certificate over seven days.	1	0 0	0	13 6	On being asked by the Magistrates, I did not press for penalties except in one case, as trade has been very intermittent with the Defendant.
"	"	"	The same in two other cases -	-	-	0	18 0	
"	"	"	Not having entered the prescribed particulars in register.	-	-	0	6 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Roe—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 22	William Platts & Co., lamp manufacturers, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis and F. B. Goodman, Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m., viz., at 9 p.m., on the 6th October 1886.	0 2 6	0 11 0	
May 5	Thos. T. Blakeney, dress- maker and milliner, Dundee.	Deputy Sheriff John Campbell Smith, Dun- dee.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan.</i> Employing two young persons after 4 p.m. Saturday, April 10.	-	-	Dismissed because (1) Sheriff would not convict anyone who did not keep his people more than 60 hours a week; (2) because it should appear in complaint that offence was com- mitted by direction or with knowledge of employer.
" 7	James Young, printer, 66, Watergate, Perth.	Sheriff Grahame, Perth	Employing four young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	2 0 0	
"	James Dewar, printer, 155, South Street, Perth.	" "	Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	1 10 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1898.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 15	Butterworth and Mursatroyd, cotton spinners and weavers, Hollinwood.	John Riley, Esq., and Capt. Crompton, Royton.	Employing a woman after 1 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	0 14 6	The Bench would not allow witnesses' expenses, because they were acting contrary to orders in remaining after 1 p.m.
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 1 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
" 21	Samuel Crawford, brick-maker, Eccles.	Stipendiary (H. P. Levische, Esq.), Strangersways.	Employing a girl under 16 years in his brickfield.	0 1 0	0 11 6	
" 22	Fern Cotton Spinning Co., Shaw.	Mr. Rowland and Capt. Crompton, Royton.	Allowing a child to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine (child injured).	-	0 13 0	I asked only for a nominal penalty as this is the first case of the kind brought before the Court.
" 23	Robert Ashton ("minder" at Messrs. J. W. Clegg), 7, Rothwell Street, Oldham.	Mr. Collinge and Mr. Clegg, Oldham.	Employing a young person during part of a meal time.	0 5 0	0 15 6	Dismissed on the ground that it was an accident, and the child had been warned previously. At the same time the Bench said I was quite right in bringing the case before them.
Oct. 6	Shaw Spinning Co., Limited, Shaw.	— Leach, — Holden, and — Clegg, Esqs., Royton.	Allowing six females to remain in a room during a meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	3 0 0	4 9 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 6	Royton Spinning Co., Limited, Royton.	-- Leach. -- Holden, and -- Clegg Esqs., Royton.	Allowing a child to clean machinery in motion.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
"	Adam Kershaw ("minder" at Mr. R. Pitton's), 32, Silver Street, Shaw.	"	Employing a young person during a meal time.	0 2 6	0 14 6	
"	Park and Sandy Lane Mills Co., Limited, Royton.	"	Allowing a child employed in afternoon sets to commence work before 1 p.m.	-	-	Adjourned for two weeks to allow Defendants time to lay information against actual offender, and to clear up an inaccuracy in school book.
" 14	Glodwick Spinning Co., Limited, Oldham.	J. Riley and H. Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing a child to clean machinery in motion.	10 0	0 12 6	I asked for a light penalty, as the Company have put up proper notices now, holding the "minders" responsible.
" 20	Park and Sandy Lane Mills Co., Limited, Royton.	-- Rowland, -- Clegg, and -- Seville, Esqs., Royton.	Allowing a child in an afternoon set to begin work before 1 p.m.	-	0 10 0	I withdrew the case on payment of costs, the Bench having expressed a wish for that course.
" 27	James Prestwich, cotton spinners, Busk Mill, Chadderton.	J. Newton, -- Crompton, and -- Butterworth, Esqs., Royton.	Allowing a child and a young person to be employed during dinner time.	1 0 0	1 14 0	



## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 9	Wright, Blackburn & Co., hearthrug manufacturers, Bankgate Mill, Slaithwaite.	T. W. Brooke and J. F. Brigg, Esqs., West Riding Petty Sessions, Huddersfield.	Employing 12 young persons and nine children without certificates of their fitness.	5 5 0	8 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing nine children without certificates of their school attendance.	2 5 0	3 12 0	
July 3	Higinbottom Brothers, worsted spinners, Hays Mills, Mixenden.	W. H. Rawson, Samuel Shaw, and T. H. Morris, Esqs., West Riding Court House, Halifax.	Employing two young persons and one child without certificates of their fitness.	3 0 0	1 2 6	
"	Balme Brothers, worsted spinners, Hays Mills, Mixenden.	"	Employing one young person and one child without certificates of their fitness.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
"	Thomas Clayton, worsted spinner, Hays Mills, Mixenden.	"	Employing one young person and one child without certificates of their fitness.	2 0 0	0 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 6	Alfred Scholefield, mill- ner, Northgate, Halifax.	B. W. Jackson, Alfred Ramsden, and James Bairstow, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing a woman at night, to wit, at 10.50 p.m.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	The Halifax Industrial Society, Limited, dress- makers, Northgate, Halifax.	" "	Employing four women at night, to wit, at 10.15 p.m.	1 0 0	2 6 0	
Sept. 3	James Booth and Son, worsted manufacturers, Lee Mills, Halifax.	J. Bairstow, B. W. Jack- son, and E. Bray, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing one woman and three female young persons at 7.40 p.m. on August 19th.	1 0 0	1 6 0	



## APPENDIX No. 2.

SUMMARY of the TOTAL NUMBER of INFORMATIONS and CONVICTIONS, or other results, during the Twelve Months ended the 31st of October 1886.

Description of Offence.	Num-ber of In-forma-tions.	Result.		
		Con-vic-tions.	Cases with-drawn on pay-ment of costs.	Dis-missed.
Not giving notice of commencing a factory	1	1	—	—
Not keeping prescribed register	56	47	6	3
Not affixing prescribed Abstract and notices	21	15	5	1
Neglect of sanitary provisions	3	2	1	—
Neglecting to limewash the factory	5	5	—	—
Neglecting to fence mill-gearing	14	12	1	1
Allowing children to clean machinery in motion	7	4	—	3
Allowing children and young persons to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine	3	2	—	1
Not sending notice of accident	12	12	—	—
Employing children or young persons under 16 years of age without certificates of fitness	277	234	40	3
Employing children or young persons under 14 years of age without certificates of school attendance	48	46	2	—
Employing children, young persons, or women before or after the legal hour	393	372	16	5
Employing children, young persons, or women during meal hours	411	357	54	—
Employing young persons without a sufficient interval for meals	2	2	—	—
Employing children, young persons, or women on the statutory half-holiday or holiday	284	238	38	8
Employing children otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, or on alternate days	41	34	6	1
Illegal employment by Jews of Jewish young persons and women	26	24	2	—
Employing females under 16 years of age in a brickfield	8	7	1	—
Employing a child under the legal age	3	2	—	1
Employing a child who had not passed the standard fixed by the local bye-law	1	1	—	—
Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed	7	5	—	2
Parent neglecting to cause his child to attend school	12	10	—	2

## APPENDIX No. 3.

In the Twelve Months ended 31st October 1886.

TABLE No. I.—*Fatal Accidents and Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death - - -	267	2	38	4	4	1	309	7	316
Amputation of right hand or arm	23	2	14	1	1	—	38	3	41
Amputation of left hand or arm	22	3	8	3	2	—	32	6	38
Amputation of part of right hand	208	50	139	67	25	9	372	126	498
Amputation of part of left hand	205	49	113	44	16	3	334	96	430
Amputation of any part of leg } or foot - - - }	31	2	8	—	—	—	39	2	41
Fracture of limbs or bones of } trunk - - - }	176	27	85	24	9	1	270	52	322
Fracture of hand or foot -	113	24	59	27	15	3	187	54	241
Injuries to head and face -	398	93	100	42	19	10	517	145	662
Lacerations, contusions, and } other injuries not enumerated } above - - - }	2044	435	1048	358	132	50	3224	843	4067
Total -	3487	687	1612	570	223	77	5322	1334	6656











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